

COURT AGAIN IN PEKIN.

Most magnificent scene ever witnessed in Imperial City.  
The young emperor and his crafty mother are again within the gates of Peking. They once more have taken possession of the Temple of Heaven, and the puppet ruler sits again on the great dragon throne of the Manchou Kings, wielding his impotent scepter as he did before his abdication in the face of civilization's wrath.

The imperial party made its way slowly to the inner city, passed through the portals, up the long white flight of marble steps which lead to the palace gates, and disappeared into the hazy fumes from which it had emerged a year ago.

There were much bearing of incense, beating of gongs and chanting of strange incantations about the imperial homecoming. All along the route from the station to the gates there were thousands of prostrate Chinese beating their breasts and singing in outlandish harmony.

A double row of soldiers, kneeling from the roadway and kept back the people.

The troops of Gen. Yuan Shih-Kai, Governor of Pe-Chi-Li, heralded the appearance of the emperor. Close behind was the jeweled car of the "son of heaven."

It was borne by a score of yellow clouds dressed in magnificent silks. An immense

escort hovered around carrying gay umbrellas and colored banners.

Kuang Hsu was pitiable object. His back-luster eyes stared into space; he seemed to see none of the ceremony about him. He looked sick and hopeless and melancholy, as if there was naught but despair for him beyond the yellow walls of the capital.

Next came the whitish, yellow-wrap-ped figure of the dowager, sitting stiffly in her car, keenly watching everything

about her, the picture of crafty alertness. Her attendants carried little silver tablets in the crowd as she passed along. After the dowager's car and caravels had gone by there was seen the painted young wife of the emperor, followed by the chair of the imperial apparition. The princes of the blood closed the cortege, the last notable in the procession being Yung Li, minister of the grand council and the favorite of the dowager.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.  
Six Masked Robbers Loot Vaults at East St. Louis Stock Yards.

Six masked men entered the National Stock Yards Bank, north of East St. Louis, Ill., Monday night, and after capturing and gagging the two night watchmen and from at the plant, and blowing open the vaults with dynamite, took \$5,000 in coin and currency, with which they decamped.

For nine hours—from 7 o'clock Monday night until 4 o'clock Tuesday morning—they were at work on the vaults without meeting interference. The bank watchman was bound hand and foot and gagged with towels.

With nitroglycerin the robbers blew open the steel doors of the vault. These doors, of a double thickness of steel, were shattered and the bank's books and papers were torn into shreds. During the raid, the big steel safe, with quadruple plate doors, was unscathed. These were drilled and a charge of the explosive inserted, which blew them off.

The explosion destroyed more books and papers and scattered about \$600 in gold and silver on the floor. This money was not taken by the robbers. They took all the currency and the other coin, amounting to about \$5,000, as nearly as the bank's officers can estimate.

Plague During the Past Year.  
The plague during the year has been reported in the following countries: Cape Colony and Egypt, in Africa; Arabia, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, China, England, Persia, Germany, Hawaiian Islands, India, Japan, Madagascar, Paraguay, Philippine Islands, Mauritania, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spanish Sahara, Turkey, and Wales—probably a wider dissemination than has ever been known in the history of the world.

Old papers for sale at this office.

WILL NEVER DIE!

DECLARED THE "ELIJAH,"



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

John Alexander Dowie, who would not swear in Judge Tuley's court at Chicago that he was the second Elijah, loudly proclaimed to his followers on a recent Sunday that as "Elijah restored" he would never die.

Speaking of the receivership litigation he said: "We will fight and we will fight until we win. If Zion should be stripped of money to-day, in a week it would be as strong as ever, for there are those who would give up their last dollar. Others have done it."

Dowie, it is said, is about to shake the dust of Chicago from his carriage wheels and go to live in Zion City, Lake County, where taxes are lower. As the preliminary step to his change of residence Dowie has reorganized his church, giving up the old Central Tabernacle in Michigan avenue and establishing fifteen minor tabernacles in different sections of Chicago.

"I am tired of this unjust taxation," shouted Dowie to his followers. "Chicago differentiates between Zion and the other churches of this city, and I will stand it no longer. There is no more reason why Zion is not a church in the legal sense than why the other denominations are so. I will not have it taxed to fill the coffers of the county when they go free."

CANADIAN FARMERS HAPPY.  
Their Grain Crop Is One of the Largest on Record.

The year has been a very prosperous one for the farmers of Manitoba, as, indeed, it has for all the agriculturists of

the Northwest. It is estimated that 40,000,000 bushels of wheat have been harvested by them for export and they have received \$12,000,000 more this year than they realized in 1900. One farmer produced 18,000 bushels of wheat, put in 14,000 bushels of barley, and 10,000 bushels of barley. So enormous is the quantity of produce which the railways are called upon to move that they are congested.

Manitoba alone had a grain crop of \$5,179,858 bushels.

The benefits to accrue from this unprecedented crop in western Canada will be felt all over the Dominion. The extra money which the farmers have received is being used for the payment of mortgages, the extension of farms and stables, the taking up of more land, and the introduction into the home circle of many necessities of refinement which have been wanting hitherto, and to-day the piano is the possession of nearly every well-to-do farmer's daughter.

WRECK OF THE ASPHALT TRUST.  
Philadelphia Investors Will Lose About Twenty Millions, It Is Figured.

The asphalt trust is busted. Receivers have been appointed for the National Asphalt Company, capital \$22,000,000, and the Asphalt Company of America, capital \$20,000,000. It is said Philadelphia investors will lose \$20,000,000.

From papers submitted in the application for a receivership, it appears the company is confronted with no better prospect than that of an annual deficit of about \$1,500,000. Excessive capitalization, predicated upon overconfidence and false promises on the part of the organizers, seems to be the cause of the trust's downfall.

Commissioner of Public Works, McGinn of Chicago, an expert on asphalt, says the application for a receiver is a trick of the trust to get the company in the hands of the federal court and secure the backing of the government to the claims of the trust in the Venezuelan asphalt deposit.

Elijah Windsor, colored, who murdered Rev. A. J. Brooks near Mount Pleasant, Tenn., the day before Christmas, was captured near Holenwald and placed in jail at Columbia, Tenn. A reward of \$200 had been offered by Gov. McMillin.

VALE THE DECOLLETTE.

Wife of the President Planning a Revolution in Dress.

A dress revolution is in progress in Washington, the effect of which is to be the total extinction of the décollette gown. Washington ladies, without distinction of position, have appeared at dinners in the regulation décollette gown. Quips and sneers at the full dress, or undress, have been unavailing to compel the ladies to raise the superstructure of their gowns by an inch, but Mrs. Roosevelt and her associates propose that while the gown itself shall not be tampered with, a jacket or dinner-coat shall become a proper and fashionable mode of keeping the shoulders warm.

The laundress, Mrs. Gage was a champion of this reform, and many of her companions in the cabinet assert that her death is attributable to a cold contracted at a dinner party.

It seems that the ambassadors, envoys and army and navy officers who attend grand functions in full uniform are wont to complain of the better atmosphere of the room. A diplomatic representative of arctic Europe enters a drawing room as the guest of honor. He is wrapped in a uniform coat nearly an inch thick, with

his padding and heavy gold bullion embroidery. A stiff collar, wound with gold, closely embraces his neck, and as he generally is given to high living his face quickly purples and steams. Nothing which his hostess immediately has the room cooled in order to save his noble life. But what is comfortable for the men is death to the women whose shoulders and arms are exposed.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the ladies propose, therefore, to introduce a dinner coat, modeled on the fashion of that of the royal consort of Charles II. Queen Catherine of Braganza. A design of this coat may be seen in the play of Nell Gwynne, when the Queen visits her rival's lodgings. This garment might be dropped from the shoulders with ease and again readily readjusted. It is close fitting in the back, with loose angle sleeves and a dolman shape. It may or may not be at once, but the influence of the cabinet ladies and Mrs. Roosevelt will be thrown in its favor.

POPULATION NOW 84,233,069.  
United States and Its Possessions the Fourth Largest Nation.

The census bureau has sent out a statement of the total population of the United States, including the outlying territories. It is shown that the United States now includes along with the main part of continental United States certain outlying districts, namely, Alaska and the recent acquisitions, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam and American Samoa.

The twelfth census, extended over only two of these outlying districts, Alaska and Hawaii, but the census office has obtained the best available information regarding the population of the other portions of the United States and prepared the following, showing the present population of the entire United States:

The continental United States has a population of 77,984,575.  
Philippine Islands 6,691,239  
Porto Rico 352,245  
Hawaii 155,245  
Alaska 65,362  
Guam 10,000  
American Samoa 1,000

The number of persons in military and naval service outside continental United States is 97,219. The total population of the United States is, therefore, 84,233,069. As the population of the United States about the beginning of the century was about 75,000,000, the nation has grown nearly sixfold in 100 years.

The Russian Empire, with about 131,000,000 people, has more than twice as many again as the United States, and has been increasing during the century just closed with greater rapidity than any other European power, France, including its dependencies, is the fourth country in the world in order of population, and has about 85,000,000 inhabitants, or almost the same number as the United States.

The five most populous countries together include over two-thirds of the estimated population of the world, which is placed by the best authorities at between 1,500,000,000 and 1,600,000,000.

BIBLE IN THE SUPREME COURT.  
Case to Prevent Its Reading in School Reached Nebraska Bench.

The mandamus suit to prevent the reading of the Bible, reading hymns, or offering prayer in the public schools of Nebraska, has reached the Supreme Court on appeal and is expected to be argued at an early day. The plaintiff is Daniel Freeman of Cass County, and the defendants are the directors of school district No. 2. For three years Mr. Freeman has made an energetic but unsuccessful fight against the use of the Bible in this school. One of the significant statements in the answer on behalf of the school district is that Leon Golozog repudiated the Bible and blasphemed the hymns sung in the school, and which were among the favorites of William McKinley.

News of Minor Note.  
Will Morley Shot Ed. Driscoll, an 8-year-old boy, for calling him a Democrat, near Southfield, Ky.

The people of Lincoln, Neb., have raised \$6,000 with which a chain of bells will be bought and placed in a church in that city as a memorial to President McKinley.

It has been officially announced in Berlin that in consequence of the murder of a German near Peking, Aug. 9, fifteen members of the band found guilty of the crime have been executed.



Any old Chinaman is better than an anarchist—and don't you forget it.—Buffalo Times.

Dr. Myles Standish has been re-elected Governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

After all, the Chinaman has some good traits. One of these is his rule to pay all his debts on New Year's day.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Judge Elbert A. Gary has erected one of the finest memorial churches in America at Wheaton, a Chicago suburb, in memory of his parents.

That has become of Miss Stone? She used to be alive and dead on alternate days, but lately she does not seem to be either.—Buffalo Times.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin have received a wedding gift from army officers serving in the Philippines. It is a massive silver bowl, typical of the workmanship of the islanders.

There is neither sentiment nor decency in the game of politics. The scramble for Senator Sewell's place began before he was out of his body.—Philadelphia Record.

In Washington society the fierce joy of preceding somebody else during the grand march down to dinner is once more illuminating the countenance of the elect.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, who has been denied admission to the coronation, may be deserving of much sympathy, but she won't get much of it out in Kansas.—Kansas City Star.

Mr. Channey and his wife should chance to fall out in the gutter, and he will have to get three divorces to undo the bonds of those three wedding ceremonies.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Representative Bull wants to restrict the price of congressional funerals to \$1,000. But the taxpayers have never kicked on the cost of burying a Congressman.—Washington Post.

It will please the London newspapers to learn that Mrs. Patrick Campbell's last performance in Chicago was not disturbed by the howling of prairie wolves.—Detroit Free Press.

The only man who can buy corn now without paying an increase in the price is the fellow who gets it in a bottle after it has been put in shape to do an irrigating stunt.—Pittsburg Times.

It looks as if Sir Thomas Lipton's army of cheap labor was about to bring him into unpleasant notoriety. Perhaps he'd better stop building yachts and raise wages.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats of the Senate will give Wellington any committee places. He is not only a man without a party, but a man without a country.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Elijah H. Dowie of Chicago is confident that he will never die. He had better not get out after dark with money in his pocket or he will have reason to change his mind.—Grand Rapids Herald.

The officials of a Kansas bank announce that they have more money on hand than they know what to do with. A change of cashiers might help them out of the painful dilemma.—Denver Post.

If your husband be at home rest assured that it is your duty to take a shot at every man trying to climb your porch. The thieves that ply this industry are very numerous.—Detroit Free Press.

The old scrodd says: "The good die young." It does not follow that those who die at a green old age are not good. Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Maher has just passed over the river at Hanover, Pa., at the age of 96, after a pastorate of seventy-five years.—St. Louis Star.

Army and navy officers have nothing to lose and everything to gain by keeping silent. Their profession is one that calls for deeds, not words. The country needs a hero who is content to rest on his laurels and let his record speak for him.—Kansas City Journal.

The Blue suit which Senator Platt of New York is about to bring against William Allen White of Kansas will have much public interest in serving to judicially define the degree of license that is permitted in defaming the private character and conduct of public men.—Philadelphia Record.

That alleged-to-be-reformed convict who succeeded in marrying the rich young Brooklyn woman who ministered to his soul's welfare while in prison, was on the fact that the same way to hell is over the rainbow.

Cornelius Vanderbilt will not run for Congress because he says he is not fit for the office. That isn't the way they do it in most cases. There are several members of Congress who, were they as conscientious as Mr. Vanderbilt, would be chopping wood or raising hogs for a living.—St. Paul, Minn., Sentinel.

It is certain that a strong effort will be made at the present session of Congress to secure the admission of Oklahoma to statehood. These wild and wily westerners are very ambitious. Oklahoma could get along without the dignity of statehood for some years yet, but probably she won't.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

It appears that 200 women are willing to marry Dr. Van of Goshen, N. Y., and so fill the place of fourth wife to the venerable physician. Still there is just one possible explanation. A man of 91 is not to be expected to hang on much longer. Those who are willing may think that they are taking a slight risk.—New York Evening Sun.

At last the fool who rocked the boat has been run to cover, and the bar has his hand on him. He is the typical practical joker and of a breed which on April 1 puts pepper in the baby's mouth and gleefully yells "April fool" when the child shrieks in agony.—Cincinnati Post.

Whatever disparaging things may be said of the inhabitants of the Philippines, the courage of the combatants who, with their rude weapons, fought manfully against the well-armed and straight-shooting soldiers cannot be denied. Give the savage his due.—Philadelphia Record.

FIFTEEN DIE IN A TUNNEL.

Trains Collide White Running Underground in New York City.

Fifteen persons were crushed, burned and scalded to death Wednesday in a rear-end collision in New York City. The list of injured includes more than twenty victims, a number of whom are said to be fatally hurt. Smoldering flames, smoke and utter darkness added to the horror of the wreck.

The trains in collision were an accommodation on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road from Norwalk, Conn., and a suburban on the Harlem branch of the New York Central. The Norwalk train had stopped in a siding, and with awaiting orders to move was struck by the Harlem train, which came tearing through the darkness of the subway. The two rear cars of the Norwalk accommodation were telescoped and the tunnel was blocked with wreckage, from which were heard the screams of the injured and dying. Escaping steam from the wrecked engine of the Harlem train scalded and submerged a number of the victims before assistance arrived. After the first few moments of darkness the wreck caught fire, and the living who had escaped in the first shock of the collision were threatened with a more horrible death.

All the ambulances in the city were summoned and the work of rescue was begun in the face of great difficulties. The promptness with which assistance was given to the imperiled passengers caught in the wreck and the resourcefulness of the rescuers undoubtedly saved many lives.

MRS. LESLIE M. SHAW.  
She Will Perform Social Duties with Modesty and Delicacy.

Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw in Washington will undertake, with modesty and delicacy, to maintain the social prestige she has won at Des Moines, since her husband became Governor. During the past four years the Shaws have been the social center of the city, their hospitality having maintained the maintenance of

the family exalted the salary of the Governorship. Recent appreciation in oil lands in Texas and farm lands in Iowa have increased the Governor's fortune to an estimated value of \$250,000 or \$300,000, and Mrs. Shaw will be enabled to meet all the social demands which are made on a subject lady. She is not a devotee of society, nor a club woman, but has a gracious personality and is a charming hostess.

EXAMPLE SET BY MAYOR LOW.  
Before Assuming Office He Severs Ties with Quasi-Public Corporations.

Seth Low, before taking office as Mayor of New York, disposed of stocks and bonds worth more than a million dollars. They were good income producers, but Mr. Low thought he ought to call upon to pass upon applications for franchises

by corporations in which he held stock and that some persons might question his decisions if he continued to hold such securities.

Mr. Low will reinvest the money derived from the sale in securities of companies that are never likely to come in contact with the city government.

TREED BY WILD HOGS.  
Indian Territory Man Had a Thrilling Experience.

Since the Kiowa and Wichita reservations were opened up there has been a tremendous influx of wild animals into Indian Territory. By far the most numerous and dangerous are the wild hogs. J. P. McVie had a terrible experience in that direction.

After killing a young pig, he was attacked by hundreds of wild animals and compelled to roost all night in the top of a pecan tree while the angry beasts at the bottom were rooting with all their strength to throw the tree down and attain their revenge.

Sockless Jerry a Cattle Buyer.  
Jerry Simpson, the former Congressman from Kansas, has quit politics for good and all. The other day he burned the last fire that connected him with public life—the letter he had received from people during the period of his career as a sockless statesman. There were eight tons of them in all. Mr. Simpson is now a cattle buyer at the Wichita stock yards.

Almon Streeter of Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., died, aged 107 years.



Louis Elbel, the young pianist of South Bend, Ind., who has just scored a triumph at Leipzig before a critical audience of 4,000 people, left there a few years ago to study music under the German masters.

His preparatory work was done in Chicago and Boston, and he then gave promise of everything he has since accomplished. His first concert at Leipzig last summer at once won him the highest

praise from the most critical judges of pianoforte art in Germany. His recent success has made him the envy of the young native artists in Leipzig. He was the star of the philharmonic recitals, and completely captured the large audience with the greatest triumph ever scored by an American. Mr. Elbel will make Germany his future home.

Baron Joseph von Schwegel, who is coming from Austria to study the industrial system of the United States and the methods of "trust" organizations, of capital, in particular, is a member of the Austrian Parliament and the leader of the German party in that body. "The prodigious chairman of the imperial committee on railroads and chairman also of the bureau of foreign commerce—where his interest in American industrial institutions. He is one of the most notable public men in Austria, and is interesting because he began his career as a poor boy, left to his own devices for the getting of an education. Entering the consular service, he rose rapidly and was at last selected privy councillor of the empire and the first

Paul Blomet (Max O'Rell), who has been ill in New York, is now in his fifty-fourth year, and has been prominent as a writer of light literature since 1875, when he became a correspondent for Paris newspapers. In 1883 Mr. Blomet became positively famous by the publication of his remarkable and original book "John Bull and His Island." The success which attended this study of national character led his author to extend his observations to America, and subsequently to lecture on his favorite theme of national eccentricities. He has traveled in all parts of the world.

John I. Salda, who predicts that within the next two years the people of Chicago will be using no less than 100,000 telephones, is president of the Chicago Telephone Company and an enthusiast on the subject of increasing popular demand for conversation "in distance." Unprecedented business prosperity and with growing necessity for telephone communication are held to be the causes of the remarkable demand for telephone instruments. The orders are more than the manufacturers of telephone apparatus can fill.

Patrick Andrew Collins, the new Mayor of Boston, was born in Ireland. He came to this country when a boy, and although his boyhood and youth were passed in almost extreme poverty, he managed to secure a good general education through being an omnivorous reader. After being a farmer, coal miner, engineer, machinist and upholsterer he became a lawyer.

He has served two terms in Congress, refused a cabinet position under Cleveland and was consul to London.

Ferdinand August Behol, the noted German Socialist, who has stirred Germany by his fierce attack on the government's proposed to lay a tariff on agricultural products, has been famous since 1865, when he induced the labor unions of Leipzig to adopt the Socialist program. He was himself a turner by trade and early became a follower of Marx and Liebknecht. He has been tried for treason and several times imprisoned.

Notes of Current Events.  
The planer and machinery of the A. D. John mill, at Timpan, Texas, was burned. Loss, \$5,000.

Swenson & Sons, New York bankers, have let a contract for a big cottonseed oil mill at Stamford, Texas.

A Greensboro, Ala., dispatch says Ed Jackson, a farmer, lost his way while going home and froze to death.

Fireman Henry Shopper leaped out the window while his train was at full speed near Allamogony, N. M., and was decapitated by an iron girder.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF..... Geo. F. Owen  
CLERK..... James J. Collier  
TREASURER..... John J. Collier  
JUDGE OF PROBATE..... John C. Hansen  
SURVEYOR..... A. L. Newman  
SUPERVISORS.  
South Branch..... Charles Kellogg  
Deer Creek..... Frank Love  
Maple River..... John C. Hansen  
Grayling..... Henry A. Hansen  
Frederick..... Wellington Hallgren

SOCIETY MEETINGS.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Howard Goble. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 3:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday 8 a. m. 10 o'clock and 2 p. m. 4:30 p. m. every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.  
DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A school in school room 12 m.  
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhouse.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock or before the fall of the moon. JOHN J. COVINGTON, W. M.  
J. F. HENRY, Secretary.  
H. M. POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DEWEY SMITH, Post Com.  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Adjutant.  
WOMEN'S GUILD OF THE CHURCH—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. E. HENRY, President.  
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 123, I. O. O. F., meets every 1st Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec.  
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 137, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening. H. P. HANSON, S. G.  
M. E. SUTTON, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 91, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. T. J. COLMAN, Captain.  
W. A. POST, Adjutant.  
CRAWFORD TENT, No. 102, M. M., meets every Saturday evening. T. NOLES, R. K.  
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening or before the full of the moon. Mrs. JOHN LEECE, W. M.  
MISS ETTA COVINGTON, Sec.  
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 799—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. E. SPARKS, C. R.  
E. MATSON, R. S.  
CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 600, L. O. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. A. WOODWARD, Lady Com.  
Mrs. MAURINE WALKER, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. M. HANSON, K. of R. S.  
C. C. WESCOTT, C. C.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MAURINE SARR, President.  
JENNA WAINWRIGHT, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.  
Bank of Grayling  
SUCCESSOR TO  
Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON,  
PROPRIETOR.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.  
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office over Fairman's Drug Store.  
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.  
Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

C. C. WESCOTT,  
DENTIST.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.  
Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.  
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.  
GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,  
Attorney at Law and Notary.  
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.  
Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.</



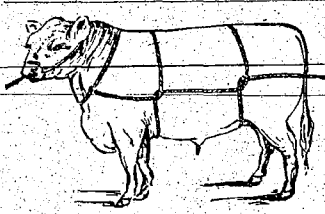




# AGRICULTURAL



Put a halter on. Take a sound ordinary cart rope, make a loop at one end and pass it over the head and let it rest close around the neck, low down, like a collar; bring the rope to the near side, pass it over the back just behind the shoulders, bring it underneath the chest and pass it under and then above the rope, so as to make a loop around the chest; carry the rope back, pass it over the loins and bring it underneath the belly, close to the flanks; make another loop as before and carry the rope straight behind the animal and tighten up the loops, one close to the elbows, the other close to the hind flanks. All being ready, in-



HOW TO THROW A BULL.

struct the man who holds the halter shank to pull forward, and at the same time the man who have hold of the loose end of the rope to pull straight backward, and down the animal goes, generally without a struggle. Keep the head down and the rope firm, and as a rule the animal lies quietly until such time it is desired he should get up, when slacken the rope and up he gets, none the worse for the casting. The heaviest bull may be cast in this way, but of course no one would think of casting an in-calf cow or heifer either this or any other way. Ex-change.

## Effects of Freezing Seeds.

Prof. A. D. Selby of the Ohio station has tested the effects of extreme cold upon certain seeds, including corn, wheat, rye, flax, sunflower, castor, bean, cucumber, mimos, yellow lupine, sain foin and pine. They were taken right from the temperature of the room and immersed in liquid air, for six, twelve, twenty-four and forty-eight hours for each lot. The liquid air represents a temperature equal to 310 degrees below zero, certainly an extreme test, for it is not often that the coldest portion of the United States reaches much more than 50 degrees below zero. The seeds were germinated by the side of lots not subjected to treatment, and there was no essential difference in the proportion that germinated. The corn was not of high grade, and the starchy portion cracked badly, but the germ did not seem to be affected. The extreme cold seemed to be favorable rather than otherwise to the flax and rye. Of course the seeds were properly dried, that is air dried, before being subjected to the test, but with this precaution the farmer need not fear injury to seeds from freezing weather. If the castor bean, native of a tropical climate, could endure such cold, our garden beans and peas should do so, and we see no good reason why squash, pumpkin and melon seed should not endure cold as well as cucumbers, or clover, cabbage, turnip and others of the same size as well as lupine and flaxseed. American Cultivator.

## Meeting Farm Competition.

Time was when the farmer needed only to keep close watch of what other farmers in his own county or State were doing in order to meet competition fairly. Now he must keep his eye on competitors in every State in the Union and even then he frequently finds himself running behind. The remedy lies largely in change of methods and the building up of soil fertility. Many of the farms in the West, and in the great corn-belt sections at that, are not producing corn to compare in quality and yield per acre with many of the cornfields of the East, on farms that have been worked some of them for more than a century, because the owners of these Western farms have taxed the fertility of the soil and returned little to it. The farmers of the South learned the lesson of overtaxing the soil by the constant cropping to cotton, and a bitter lesson it was. They are wiser now, and are realizing the value of stock, and of the judicious use of commercial fertilizers. The soil of every farm is the factory of its owner and to produce the greatest crops possible for an indefinite period it must have constant care, study and improvements, otherwise, like any worn-out machine, it will fail to produce results. Indianapolis News.

## Comfort for Swine.

A model comfort for swine may be cheaply constructed by using heavy lumber and covering it with tarred paper. The house should be set up from the ground the height of a brick kiln, that at each corner and the space between the corners filled in with boards to keep out the wind. The floor should be of plank or cement, and there should be some division between the portion where the animals are to sleep and the clear space in the house. This division need be nothing more than an eight-inch plank set on edge. Plenty of straw should be used for bedding, and when it is broken up so that it is too fine for this purpose it may be scattered over the floor in the clear portion of the house.

## How Much Grain.

The amount of grain fed should vary with the individuality of the cows, says Prof. D. H. Otis. A cow giving thirty-

five to forty pounds of milk daily will need from twelve to fifteen pounds per day, while a cow giving fifteen to twenty pounds of milk will probably not need over six to eight pounds of grain. The amount of grain should vary with the yield of milk. Give the cows all the grain they will consume at a profit.

## Use of Preservatives.

The committee of the British Local Government Board has been for two years investigating the subject of preservatives and coloring matter in foods, and their report does not fault the use of these preservatives. Four names, borax or boric acid and its compounds, sulphurous acid and sulphites, salicylic acid or its soda salt, which is more soluble, and formalin or formaldehyde (made from wood alcohol). Of these the last is the only one in which they could find any proof of injury caused by their use. Yet as milk that is clean and properly cared for needs no preservatives, they would run no risks in an article of food so largely consumed by young children and recommended that the addition of preservatives or coloring matter to milk offered for sale in the United Kingdom shall be an offense under the "Sale of Food and Drugs" act. They would have the use of formaldehyde and its preparations absolutely prohibited, and that salicylic acid should not be used to cover the amount of one grain in a pint or pound of food. There is no evidence that it is hurtful in this small quantity. For butter, cream and margarine only boric acid or borate of soda should be allowed to be used, and that only to amount of one-fourth of one per cent in cream and one-half of one per cent in butter.

## Growing Corn.

Secretary Wilson said, after returning from his inspection of the corn crop last fall, that there were many fields injured by the heat withering the tassels so that they failed to fertilize the silk; but this was much less noticeable where there was an abundance of organic or vegetable matter from plowed-under grass roots. Shallow cultivation frequently, so as to maintain a dust mulch of two or three inches on the surface, also seemed a benefit where it was practiced, as it prevented evaporation of moisture below, and also the organic matter helped to retain moisture in the soil. Much of the bottom land is too wet in the spring, causing the corn roots to spread out too near the surface, and also to dry up when the drought came. Such land should be underdrained, and the surplus moisture may be carried away, the ground be ready to work earlier, and the roots to strike down deeper.

## Handy Feeding Box.

The feeding box will prevent the greedy or stronger individuals from getting more than their share of food. Chopped roots, cabbage, etc., are placed in the box and by the shape of the backboard kept in motion as the supply at the bottom is eaten through the narrow opening of the front board. The box is supported on a low, table-like structure with a narrow cleat around the edge, to prevent the food from falling to the ground. A cover should be attached so that the cows or sheep can not get at the contents of the box from the top.

## Make the Cow Comfortable.

A cow is a great deal like a person. She enjoys a good and comfortable place to eat and sleep as well as any man. Do you think that you would enjoy standing out on the south side of a barbed wire fence to eat your meals when the wind is blowing at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour from the northwest in the winter? No, I guess not. Can you expect a cow to make you money when served in that way? Then, summing up all of this, the cow must be at perfect ease and comfortably situated and have kind treatment in order to give good results.

## If Men Only Would.

If the young men who are measuring tape and lines would surrender their work to the young girls who are seeking employment and turn their attention to the pursuits of agriculture, there would be less misery and more contentment in the land; there would be more independence and less servility; more men and fewer creatures; more happy wives with comfortable homes; healthful children and cheerful tempers. Southern Farm Magazine.

## Safe Corn Shredders.

Reports of people being injured by corn shredders are so frequent that the demand for a safer machine of this kind is growing. Such machines are now on the market. The operator stands about eight feet from the snapping rolls, and puts the corn on a feeder, which carries it into the machine.

## Sheep restore to the Soil.

Sheep restore to the soil a larger proportion of the elements they take from it in grazing than any other class of stock.

## A PARTISAN ALMANAC

### CURIOUS OUTGIVING OF THE AMERICAN COBENITES.

It Treats of Eclipses, but Fails to Record the Terrible Eclipse Which the Tariff Reformers Brought on the Country from 1893 to 1897.

A copy of the Free-Trade Almanac for 1902 has been received by the American Economist, bearing the imprint, "Issued by the American Free-Trade League, 602-3 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Price, five cents." Cheap enough, one would say at first thought and yet dear enough would be the second thought when one considers the cause in propagation of which the Almanac is put forth. For example, we find:

"Its object shall be to free our trade, our industries and our people from all tariff taxes except those imposed for revenue only."

"Its method shall be to enlist conscience, intelligence and patriotism against the system called protection, which at the dictation of organized wealth taxes the whole American people for the benefit of a few."

Five cents is a good deal of money to pay for that sort of thing! But there is a liberal discount for cash and large quantities. If you should happen to want 100, you may have them at 2 cents apiece. At that price no family need suffer for lack of the Free-Trade Almanac. These are protection times, it must be remembered, and nearly everybody nowadays can scrape 2 cents together. It was not so, however, in free-trade times of recent memory. In those days there were vast numbers of people who had lost their jobs and didn't have 2 cents to buy bread, much less a Free-Trade Almanac. Commercially the outlook for

### Would Stimulate Hospitality.

Reciprocity is being urged as a means of staying off or allaying European tariff hostility to the United States, yet it is more calculated to stimulate it. Whatever concessions we make to one nation we must make to its competitors, or else we shall have all sorts of trouble. The matter of tariff would thus be transferred from Congress to the State Department, and constant tinkering would be the result. If we

### THREE THINGS WHICH WE NEED MORE THAN RECIPROCITY.



this publication is better than it would have been four to eight years ago. Whether the enterprise will win its share of the general prosperity which its promoters had no hand in bringing about is another question.

Be that as it may, the Free-Trade Almanac is before the people, and its publishers are prepared to push it. They tell us that they have come up from small beginnings and that they are now in flourishing shape. The organization first saw the light in 1884 and was christened the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League. In 1888 it burst the bonds of Statehood and became the New England Tariff Reform League. Next it broke the shackles of Tariff Reform and in 1894 blazoned forth as the New England Free-Trade League. Last November it had grown so bold as to defy all local limitations, and it now calls itself the American Free-Trade League. Under this title it may claim a practically unlimited jurisdiction in the Western hemisphere. It may hope for an Esquimaux member from Cape Columbia in the Far North, and we are quite certain it would not reject a cash contribution from Terra del Fuego. There is room for the organization to grow—anywhere outside of the United States. According to the Almanac:

"The membership of the League now numbers over a thousand, representing forty States and Canada, and including a number of manufacturers, many business and professional men, and over thirty college professors and teachers of economics. President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard; Dr. William G. Sumner, of Yale, and many others. A more intelligent, patriotic body of men cannot be found. No sordid greed can bring them together, but the desire and hope of serving their country and redeeming her from the errors and oppressions of 'protection,' and setting her upon the true path of justice, sound economics, and world-wide commercial supremacy. Besides the annual dues, many of them zealously and generously aid the cause by voice, pen and money. Last year \$7,626 was thus contributed, 24 articles written by members and pamphlets sent broadcast over the country."

As an almanac pure and simple we cannot conscientiously endorse the publication. It contains, to be sure, some meteorological matter of interest, but it leaves out much information that should have place in a work of this character. For example, we are told that:

"There will be five eclipses in 1902, three of the sun and two of the moon, four of which will be invisible in the United States."

But not a word about the terrible eclipse of 1893-97, when the sun of prosperity was for nearly four years invisible behind a heavy bank of tariff reform clouds, and only emerged when the skies were cleared by the advent of McKinley and protection. Strange omission! Important as the publication may be considered by virtue of the pleas in behalf of industrial and commercial devastation by a score or less of gifted contributors, it cannot be commended as an all-around economic almanac. It may have its uses, but

not, we repeat, as an almanac. American Economist.

## To Kill the Beet Industry.

Refutations are being circulated in the Eastern States asking Congress to abolish the duty on raw sugar. The petition is sent out ostensibly by the National Pure Food Association, which has its headquarters in New York. It is also being circulated by agents of the United States Export Association. The same men are officers of both these associations, F. B. Thurber being President.

Under the thin disguise of these two associations, this movement is known to be in the interest of the American Sugar Company, which has recently increased its stock to the extent of fifteen million dollars for the purpose of purchasing Cuban sugar plantations in the expectation that free sugar will be possible. With the duty on raw sugar abolished the Havemeyer company would have no difficulty in ruining its most active competitors, the American beet sugar factories, and, that done, the Havemeyers would have control of the markets of this country.

With the beet sugar industries—which are increasing rapidly—out of existence, the Havemeyer company could change whatever it saw fit for sugar, and the pipe dream it is now putting forth of a saving of millions to consumers would vanish into thin air and the profits would go to its stockholders.—Helen (Alout) Record.

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## More Rural Delivery.

Michigan is pretty well supplied with the rural free delivery system, 344 routes being in operation on Jan. 1, while nearly fifty more will be added next month. Ohio is the banner State, having 562 routes, while Indiana has 470. The extension of the system into the farming districts will be a good campaign material for the Congressmen and the demands upon the Postoffice Department are so great that it will be extended to the limit of the appropriation. Two additional routes, making four in all, will be established at Charlotte on Feb. 1 and the postoffices at Brookfield and Partridge will be discontinued. The new carriers are C. L. Strickland and W. J. Spear; length of routes, fifty-one miles; population, 1,340; houses, 300.

## Note Wins Her Husband.

The announcement is made in Southport, Conn., of the marriage of Miss Ada White of Battle Creek to Frederick L. Jennings. Jennings is manager of a general store in Southport. Last June he opened a case of goods which came from Battle Creek and found in it a letter addressed to the "person who opens this case." Miss White was the author of it and she jokingly described the kind of a young man she would like to correspond with. While Jennings did not come up to all the requirements, he liked the tone of the letter and replied to it. About ten days ago Jennings got a vacation and came West. He and Miss White were married.

## Claim an Eighty Million Estate.

Freeman and Pinley Cronk of Downington are said to be heirs to an estate in Holland valued at \$80,000,000. About two years ago an attempt was made to effect an organization to prove the claim, but the heirs did not meet with much encouragement. Now an impetus to the movement is given by the fact that the bride of Senator Hooper-Depew is one of the heirs. It is hoped by some of the other heirs that they will enlist the services of her distinguished husband to work through the United States and Holland consuls to secure the money.

## Macabees Seek Lost Funds.

A new phase of the Thompson defalcation in the Supreme Tent, Knights of the Macabees, has developed and suit will be brought on behalf of the order against the Port Huron Savings Bank for moneys alleged to have been paid that institution out of funds embezzled by Thompson to recoup it for paper it held against him.

## State News in Brief.

Charles W. Stacy has been appointed postmaster at Akron, vice Robert R. Martin, removed.

Everyone in Boyne Falls who owns a gun is out hunting for a black fox which was seen in that vicinity recently.

Wolves are more numerous in the upper peninsula this winter than ever before, and it is likely that they will continue to be a continual bother to the farmers.

The delinquent tax list for Chippewa County this year is the largest in the history of the county, the descriptions numbering over 9,000.

Options are being secured on a large amount of swamp land southeast of Imlay City, with a view of preparing the past for future purposes.

Grand Haven longshoremen have ended the strike, the Crosby Transportation Company having granted the demand for a restoration of wages.

The young child of William Rice, at Wilcox, who was severely scalded about a few days ago, died from its effects.

Central City is to have a canning factory. At the special election held to vote on the proposition to issue bonds for a bonus, there were but seven adverse votes cast.

While en route to the home of his nephew, Matthew Gowan, aged 67 years, he was taken with a sudden fit of coughing and burst a blood vessel, dying in his doorway in Flint.

Farmers whose lands adjoin the Thornapple river are considerably worked up over the backing up of the water by the dam recently built at Labarge by the Thornapple Electric Company.

The work on the Anchorville branch of the Rapid Railway has been discontinued on account of cold weather and will not be resumed until spring.

During 1901 there was one application for divorce to less than five marriages in St. Clair County. The divorce figures were 490 marriages and 113 divorces.

Stilson MacLeod, who is concerned in Grand Rapids water works scandal, has made a confession, telling how he handled the \$75,000 paid by promoters and extorting testimony given in Salisbury trial in such a manner that perjury investigation may follow.

Capt. Benis of Deerfield, a veteran of the Civil War, belonging to Company B, Second Wisconsin, is said to be the only survivor of the first battle of Bull Run now living in Lenawee County.

The positions for the submission of the local action proposition at the spring election have not secured enough signatures in Oscoda County, so they cannot be presented to the Board of Supervisors at the January meeting.

A number of mechanics and workmen in Battle Creek and farmers of the adjoining townships are arranging to go to Colorado, buy a large tract of land in the fruit raising district and start a village on the cooperative plan.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

A St. Joseph Woman Loses Her Third Husband—Rural Mail Delivery in the State—Marriage Brought About in a Romantic Way—Claim Big Estate.

Anton Hrdlicka died suddenly of some unknown cause at St. Joseph. Despite the pleadings of the widow Dr. F. N. Gundy, the city physician, refused to issue a death certificate and burial permit. On the following day the body was removed to the city morgue. A post-mortem examination revealed arsenic in the stomach. It has been learned that Hrdlicka was an agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company and that he was held in his accounts, which has induced the theory of suicide. On the other hand, it is found that Mrs. Hrdlicka has been married three times. From the first husband, who is living in Chicago, she was divorced. Her second husband died suddenly. In the same week her mother and infant daughter expired. She was sent immediately afterward to the Elgin insane asylum, where she remained for a few months, when she married her third husband. Another chapter was added to the case when it was learned that the deceased held a policy in the Prudential Insurance Company for \$1,500. After a careful investigation by Sheriff Frederick D. Gundy and his deputies it was found that Mrs. Hrdlicka had paid the last assessment one day before her husband's death.

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Brown City is still working to secure a canning factory.

Imlay City merchants have adopted the early closing movement.

Kalamazoo's street cars are to be equipped with fenders at once.

Two-thirds of the saloons of Muskegon County are owned by women.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Imlay City will be lighted with acetylene gas.

Fire destroyed the postoffice and house belonging to the Little Lumber Company at Tallbot.

The school facilities at Escanaba are still inadequate to accommodate the school population.

Grand Haven's jail has only one occupant. The stone pile has made a tramp almost a novelty in that section.

Midford will have a telephone exchange, provided the Council will grant a franchise which has been asked for.

There are at present seventy-nine lifers in the State prison at Jackson. Sixty-eight of them were sent up for murder.

Milanites have formed a combination so that a renter to move from one house to another must show a rent receipt from the last landlord.

The new sawmill of Bush & Co., near East Jordan, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over \$25,000, on which there is but \$10,000 insurance.

Crystal Falls people decided that they didn't want to leave the village for \$22,000 for improvements to the electric light and water works plant.

North Adams will not lose its stove and heating mill after all, a sufficient bonus having been raised to induce the proprietors to remain where they are.

William Colwell, an employee of the D. & M. Railway, was found dead in bed at East Tawas of heart disease. He leaves a widow and five children.

The San Juan Association, consisting of St. Johns and Oyda people, has filed its articles of incorporation and will build a summer resort at White Lake.

H. L. Plandorf of Chicago has made a proposition to the citizens of Gladstone regarding the establishment of a tannery that is receiving due consideration from them.

Buildings costing more than a million dollars were erected in the copper country the past year, and from present indications that record will be greatly exceeded in 1902.

At Iron Mountain, the 1-year-old son of Samuel Rusky, while playing in the kitchen, tipped over a pail of boiling water and was scalded so badly he died a few hours later.

Hillman is now without hotel accommodations. The Hillman House has been closed, and the new hotel, in course of construction, will not be ready for occupancy before spring.

The question of a municipal electric lighting plant is being seriously considered at Albion, and it is likely that the matter will be submitted to the people at the spring election.

Will Terham and Vernon Mink, two young men of Hart, got into an altercation, during which Mink stabbed Terham in the left breast with a knife, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal.

Only a rich man can afford to own property in Matchwood township this year. The taxes reach a total of over \$50 per acre, and the assessed value of the property is \$100.

A load of lumber on which a party was riding capsized near Bay City and instantly killed Mrs. August Demars. Her husband, August Demars, and father and sister, Mr. and Miss Christy, were injured.

Another product may now be added to the varied assortment produced in Michigan and that is silk cloth. The new mill at Helling, the only one of the kind in the West, started operations on the first day of the year.

The centralization principle has struck the churches. A scheme is on foot at Littlefield to consolidate the Congregational and Baptist churches and save the expense of maintaining two churches and two ministers.

Wm. Davis committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart at Sargis location, twelve miles south of Ishpeming, where he had lived for some years past. A letter addressed to his wife indicated that Davis was temporarily insane.

James Simeon, a Newaggo County farmer, is of the opinion that tobacco raising "lays over" sugar beets or anything else for the farmer. He planted two acres to the weed last spring and has realized \$225 from the crop, and with less labor, too, than sugar beets require.

William Sears, a young man, about 20 years old, has been arrested and has confessed to breaking into Paul Kelly's saloon and Erickson drug goods store in Escanaba. He gained entrance to Erickson's by saving out the lock and into Kelly's by a window. He has been bound over to the next term of court.

Francis E. Goodwin, special agent of the general land office, Washington, D. C., has been in East Tawas looking up trespass cases discovered by H. C. Bristol, from plats sent him for investigation.

On one piece of forty acres of United States land in Wilbur township, there is a good pine and oak forest, and about twelve acres plowed, another forty acres has a one and a half story frame house on it, a good fence around fifteen acres cleared. The original settlers left, and those without title have had the lands assessed and pay taxes. These farms can be homesteaded by any one.

This land was taken by having United States lands placed on the assessment rolls then sold for taxes, and thus under color of title the timber has been removed, has been done in Isosco County to quite an extent. Another cancelled homestead has three skidways, of logs cut by an Ad Sable capitalist and now seized.

In Sutton's Bay six persons bought \$250,000 worth of potatoes and a few more thousands were paid out by outside buyers. Leelanau County is proud of the record and farmers are prosperous.

The old Sanborn elevator, the pioneer structure of its kind in Port Huron, was destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered about 4 o'clock and it soon became evident that the building was doomed to complete destruction. It had not been in use for nearly two years, but was just about again to be put into service, the Johnstone Maltish Co. having leased it.

An explosion at the Arcadian mine, which is eight miles west of Calumet, resulted in the death of Isaac Sarala and serious injury to Andrew Laro. They were drilling when they encountered an unexpected charge of dynamite. Sarala leaves a widow and large family. The recovery of Laro is uncertain.

Nathan Bernstein is the envy of every boy in the Son. He has just arrived from Sydney, Australia, to make his home with an uncle, his journey completing a circle of the globe by way of Vancouver. Four years ago, when 12 years of age, Nathan came on a visit and returned by way of London, Spain, Italy and the Suez canal.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### LESSON FOR JANUARY 19.

#### The Early Christian Church.

Acts 2:37-47. Memory verses, 47-49. Golden Text—The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved.—Acts 2:47.

The speaking with tongues not only astonished the multitude but caused some to charge the disciples with drunkenness. This tumult Peter answered in an address of which we have the outline. He boldly asserted that so far from the things they had seen being the ravings of intoxicated men, they were the fulfillment of ancient prophecies. Jesus, lately crucified, said he, was proved by many signs to be the Messiah promised by the prophets. And for his death they, the Jews, were responsible. The sermon was not a set or prepared speech, but it was a charge, an indictment. Peter knew his audience, and knew that this was the attitude to take on this occasion, surrounded as he was by living proofs of the reality of his message. And the result proved that he was right. They were "pricked in their hearts" by the charges that they had heard and to do with crucifying the nation's Messiah—anger and fear and horror and remorse struggled within them. Here allying the Holy Spirit was at work—convincing men of sin and of righteousness and of judgment. They turned to Peter and the company of his apostles, crying out, "What shall we do?" Peter's answer is complete. "Repent ye, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, unto the remission of your sins; and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." The promise thus voiced by Peter, the God-sent apostle, has not wavered since. God has sent him and his forgiveness and his Spirit, is supported by the



## The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor  
THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Reciprocity which benefits another nation to the injury of our own is not the object of the men who are the friends of American industry. Reciprocity which will extend our trade should be welcomed. The difference between the two is the difference between Free-Trade and protection.

We are glad to notice from the Washington dispatches that Col. O. Jones has been reappointed U. S. Pension Agent at Detroit. He has been an efficient and worthy officer. We are also especially glad that the "Trimmer" Stanley W. Turner was not appointed collector for Detroit, and trust that the foreign appointment which he now hopes for may be in some lone island of a foreign sea, from which there is no communication with Michigan.

If the beet sugar industry is to be abandoned to destruction and the interests of the American consumer alone are to be considered, all of the duties on sugar of all kinds should be completely abrogated, and refined as well as raw sugar should be freely admitted into all American ports. It would be interesting to observe the holy horror with which Mr. Havemeyer, now so full of sympathy for the poor Cubans and the poor American consumer, would regard such a proposition as this.

The sugar trust would save the dear people \$50,000,000, which it pretends would remain in the pockets of the consumer if the tax on raw sugar was abolished. When a corporation like the sugar trust turns patriotic, look out for some treachery. A French writer once said: "Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels." The prove its patriotism the sugar trust is investing heavily in sugar property in Cuba and urging congress to abolish the duty on Cuban sugar, so that it may import its own (Cuban) sugar free.—Beet Sugar Gazette.

The Central Board of Scrutiny has given out the following results of the elections held in Cuba on December 31st. Thomas Estrada Palma, the Nationalist candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, has 55 electors, while Gen. Bartolome Maso, the Democratic candidate, who withdrew from the campaign, has eight electors. Senor Palma secured the unanimous electoral delegations from the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, and one elector from Puerto Principe, and five electors from Santiago. Gen. Maso secured three electors from Puerto Principe, and five from Santiago.

A Lansing dispatch says Game Warden Morse reports to the Secretary of State, that during the month of December, 112 complaints for violation of the game and fish laws, have been investigated, resulting in 82 arrests. Sixty-one convictions were secured with three acquittals, no dismissals and 18 cases pending. Twenty-one seizures were reported, consisting principally of immature fish, which were condemned and awarded to charitable institutions. In fines and costs \$752.42 were imposed. The game warden estimates that not to exceed one half the number of deer were killed during the recent open season compared with the previous year. In most localities deer are wintering well and there are few complaints of illegal killing.

A special from Washington to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, says that Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, will become Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 25th. The Governor called upon Secretary Gage, Saturday morning, and the two gentlemen had a conference for an hour, after which they went to the White House and had a further conference with President Roosevelt. Governor Shaw would have preferred not to assume his official duties until some time in February, but Secretary Gage is now anxious to retire, and they agreed upon Jan. 25th. as the date. Sec. Gage said that he would probably remain in Washington a few weeks after his retirement from the Treasury and should take a needed rest. His plans for the future have not been definitely settled, but he expects to live in Chicago.

A special from La Crosse, Wis., to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, says, it was discovered Friday, that stored in a warehouse in that city, is a consignment of 150 cars of cane sugar, and that at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Red Wing, Winona, and other large distributing points in the west, heavy shipments are stored. It is authoritatively stated that this is a strategic move of the cane sugar trust of the United States, in their war on the beet sugar interests of the country. It is estimated that the approximate value of the sugar stored in La Crosse, reaches \$60,000, and that the value of what is stored at the various distributing points in the northwest, is several million dollars. The shipments in La Crosse are consigned to R. H. Howell, of Chicago, known in La Crosse as a representative of the sugar interests. It is said that it is the purpose of the cane sugar trust to throw the entire northwestern shipments on the market in an effort to cripple the beet sugar interests, whose sales during the past year have exceeded theirs by 75 per cent.

The annual report of the Postmaster General, gives some interesting things about rural free delivery. The number of free rural delivery routes established are 6,009, and the number of applications on file for routes, 5,125. Michigan has 304 routes and 335 applications filed. In one year rural carriers handled 151,258,160 pieces of mail and served 4,000,000 people. There is free delivery in 866 cities, where 18,389 carriers serve 32,000,000 patrons, and the average expense is 50 cents annually for each person enjoying its convenience. Shirt waists for carriers are no longer declared to be an experiment, so will be a permanent part of Summer uniforms. Because of the extension of rural delivery 77 fourth class post-offices have been discontinued in Michigan.

By the removal of the duty on Cuban sugar the American people are asked to consent to a loss of treasury revenues amounting to about \$50,000,000 a year and to continue to pay an equivalent amount in the class of internal revenue impost known as war taxes. They are also asked to consent that some millions of acres of farming lands, now profitably employed in growing sugar beets shall be turned back to the less profitable growing of wheat and corn, because of the free importation of Cuba's raw sugar product. Some consolation for these heavy sacrifices in behalf of Cuba are held out to the American farmers and war tax payers in the shape of a promise that the price of sugar will be reduced to the American consumer. Nobody believes this, however. The sugar trust, which has already taken time by the forelock by arranging to control the Cuban sources of supply, is not going to divide the profits with domestic consumers. It is not built that way. The price of sugar will remain the same, duty or no duty on the Cuban output. The only difference would be that with the duty taken off the government would lose about \$50,000,000 of annual war revenue, the people would continue to pay \$50,000,000 a year in war taxes which could and should be abolished and the domestic sugar producing interests in fifteen or twenty states of the Union would be driven out of business. And all for the benefit of Havemeyer and the Trust.—Amer. Economist.

**It Girdles The Globe.**  
The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends around the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Bruises, Bolls, Sores, Scalds, Ulcers, Fels, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile Cure. 25 cts a box at Fournier's drug store.

### Go South, Young Man.

The eastern editors have changed the direction of Horace Greeley's advice. They are now telling the young man to go south instead of west. Texas has cotton, wool and iron in abundance; but lacking cheap fuel her manufacturing possibilities have heretofore failed of development. However since the discovery of crude oil in unparalleled abundance the possibilities of this magnificent state have become apparent. The influx into the great oil basin of Texas, is comparable to the greatest achievements in immigration of the early days of western development.

But the impetus in the south has not been confined to Texas. For the last dozen years the entire south has been taking on new industrial life. Alabama and Georgia have become great manufacturing centers. The southern cities are growing. Cotton is being manufactured now where it is grown. In 1890 southern factories used only 545,000 bales. But in 1900 they demanded 1,597,000 bales. In 1895 the south's product of pig-iron was 1,646,410 tons. But five years later the aggregate was 2,147,840 tons. Her coal production increased from 12,297,320 tons in 1894 to 10,978,297 tons in 1899.

There is certainly a marked change in political sentiment in the south. Time was when the southerner knew nothing, talked nothing but politics. There are indications that he has forgotten politics and knows nothing but business. When he resumes politics again he is quite likely to come out in favor of a policy that leads to

## A Great Reduction Sale!

We have concluded to add another line of goods to our well established business, and therefore we are compelled to reduce our stock to make room for our new department. The prices below and a call at our store to examine our stock will convince you of what we say as being a fact.

Dry Goods.		Ladies' \$1.25 fur trimmed felt Slippers, for	
6c and 7c Sheetings for	\$.05 yd.	Ladies' \$1.50 fur trimmed felt Slippers for	1.00
8c Sheetings for	.06 yd.	Ladies' 75c Slippers, for	1.12 1/2
Fine Blended Cottons,	.07 yd.	Children's and Misses' Slippers for 40c and	.80
All our 6c and 7c Prints,	.05 yd.	Men's and Woman's felt house Slippers, for 45c and	.50c
10c and 12c Percales,	.08 yd.	We call special attention to our line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on them.	
German Blue Prints, regular price 10c, for	.08 yd.	We have no space to mention our Gentlemen's Shoes, but we will sell them all in like proportions.	
5c and 6c Outing Flannel, White and Colored,	.04 yd.	This sale commences January the 2d, and last until Feb. 25. No goods will be reserved.	
8c Outing Flannel, White and Colored, for	.06 yd.		
All our 10c Outing Flannel, for	.07 yd.	Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.	
4c Crash Toweling, for	.02 1/2 yd.	As all our goods are marked in plain figures, we will give 25 per cent off on all Men's, Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing, Overcoats and Reefers.	
5c do do do	.03 1/2 yd.	Gray mixed 25c Underwear for 19c, or 35c a suit.	
Ladies' \$1.25 fleece lined Wrappers, for	.98	Heavy 50c fleece lined Underwear for 35c.	
Ladies' \$1.00 fleece lined Wrappers, for	.75	Genuine silk fleeced Underwear, regular price \$2.50, suit for \$1.75.	
Ladies' heavy fleeced 25c Underwear, for	.19	All wool Camel's Hair, regular price \$2.50, for \$1.75.	
Ladies' ex. heavy fleeced 50c Underwear for	.37 1/2	Fine all wool ribbed, for \$1.75 a suit.	
Ladies' natural mixed 50c Underwear, for	.37 1/2	Men's Mackinaws, Duck Coats, and 6 oves and Mitts at cost.	
Children's fleece lined Underwear for	.07 up.	We have a fine selected stock of Men's Pants, prices for all wool from \$1.00 to \$3.50.	
Boys' 25c fleece lined Underwear, for	.21	Boys' 75c all wool Knee Pants for 50c.	
8c Cotton Hats, for	.05	Boys' 50c all wool Knee Pants, 25c.	
12 1/2 Cotton Hats, for	.10	Boys' \$1.25 all wool Knee Pants for 80c.	
Shoes.		Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubbers go at cost.	
Men's rubber lined Felt Shoes \$1.02 1/2			
Men's rubber sole and heel \$2.50 Felt Shoes for	2.10		
Ladies' fine fleece lined \$1.75 shoes for	1.25		
Ladies' \$2.00 fleece lined Kangaroo shoes for	1.50		
Ladies' \$2.25 fleece lined Shoes 1.75			
Ladies' high top felt \$2.00 shoes for	1.69		
Ladies' \$1.00 fur trimmed felt Slippers for	.75		

Our special line of Ladies' and Children's Capes and Jackets go at cost.  
This sale is a strictly Cash Sale! All wishing credit must pay full price.

## H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)  
Grayling, Michigan.

**MORE HEAT, LESS FUEL.**  
Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat up the chimney and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$4.50 or \$5.00, by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has no close competitors. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware, and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

The young man who fools away his schooldays is doing himself and those dependent upon him in later years the greatest injury. Somehow it is difficult to convince any boy of this fact, but it will come home to them in a way some day that will make an impression. The lad who thinks he is "getting even" with his teacher, or fooling the "old man" by soldiering, will only fool himself, and ought to be placed in an incubator to hasten the maturing of his head.

Farmers, says an exchange, are learning fast from the other fellows and now cooperate together. They are forced to do this by the logic of events and evolutions of modern commercial and industrial conditions. They are merely cooperating for self-protection, for self-defense, wanting nothing that is not theirs by right, nothing to which they are not entitled by nature, nothing but the product of their own labor! This they want and nothing more, and they are now co-operating all over the West for the purpose of claiming their own.

**Women and Jewels.**  
Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Hoesche's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Al-

**GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.**  
The leading Dealers in  
**Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed**  
—AND—  
**Building Material.**  
**Farmers, call,**  
and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby  
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.  
**Salling, Hanson & Company,**  
DEALERS IN  
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

**J. W. SORENSON.**  
**Furniture and Carpets.**  
UNDERTAKER.  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
**1-4 OFF SALE**  
Beginning  
**Saturday, Jan. 11th, 1902**  
And continuing for 10 days.

We will inaugurate a Grand 1-4 Off Sale of our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c, &c, as never heard of before. Our prices are always the lowest and now with a reduction of 1-4 off, it will be tremendously low. New goods will soon begin to arrive and we must make room for them. Now is your time to save money. Below we mention but a few of our numerous bargains.

Men's \$12.00 suits	now \$9.00	Men's \$4.00 pants	now \$3.00
" 10.00 "	7.50	" 3.00 "	2.25
" 8.00 "	6.00	" 2.00 "	1.50
Boys' 8.00 "	6.00	" 3.00 sweaters	2.25
" 6.00 "	4.00	" 2.00 "	1.50
Child's 5.00 "	3.75	" 1.50 "	1.13
" 3.00 "	2.25	" 1.00 "	.75
" 2.00 "	1.50	All \$1.00 yard dry goods now	.75
Men's 4.00 shoes	3.00	All 50c. "	.37
" 3.00 "	2.25	All outing flannels at 1/4 off from regular price.	
" 2.00 "	1.50	All wool blankets, \$4.00 now	\$3.00
" 1.50 "	1.13	" 3.00 "	2.25
Ladies' 3.50 "	2.63	Ladies' \$5.00 silk waists now	3.75
" 3.00 "	2.25	" 3.00 flannel "	2.25
" 2.00 "	1.50	" 1.00 "	.75
" 1.50 "	1.13	Ladies' and children's hose at 1/4 off.	
		fleece lined underwear at 1/4 off.	
		Men's all wool underwear at 1/4 off.	

Every article in our entire stock at 1-4 off from regular price. Remember this grand sale begins January 11th and will continue for 10 days only.  
Ladies' Capes and Jackets at one-half price.  
Everything sold during this sale Strictly Cash.

**KRAMER BRO'S.**  
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,  
The Corner Store. **GRAYLING, Mich.**

## Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has large'y added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

### HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

**Reapers and Mowers.**  
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the highest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.  
mar14-1y **DAVID FLAGG.**

**MARLIN**  
DESIGNS  
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets in large culture rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore cannot give. He depends on the Marlin Model 1895 Repeater for Special Smokeless Steel barrels. For up-to-date information see our circular. Mailed for 3 stamps.  
**THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain from this office whether his invention is probably patentable. Communications should be addressed to the Patent Office, 351 Broadway, New York.  
**Scientific American.**  
A Scientific Illustration Journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co., 351 Broadway, New York**  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

**AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY**  
**THE "TOLEDO BLADE."**  
TOLEDO, OHIO.  
178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only weekly published expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of daily news. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address  
**THE BLADE,**  
Toledo, Ohio

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Line"  
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.  
Lv. GRAYLING, AR. AT MACLENA.  
MacLeana Express, 4.40 P. M. 7.15 P.  
MacLeana Exp., 4.40 A. M. 7.00 A.  
Way Freight, 9.20 P. M. 8.05 P.  
Accommodation Dp. 12.00. M. 3.30 P.  
GOING SOUTH.  
AR. AT RAY CITY.  
Detroit Express, 2.10 P. M. 5.15 P.  
N. Y. Express, 1.40 A. M. 5.10 A.  
Accommodation, 6.10 A. M. 9.50 A.  
LEWISTON BRANCH.  
Accommodation, 6.30 A. M. Ret'g. 1.45 P.  
O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS AGENT.  
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.  
**Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.**  
Time Table No. 2.  
Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.  
Frederic Stations. Arr. P. M. M. P. M.  
6.10 Dep. Frederic Arr. 12.05  
Ausable River  
Muirhead \*11.45  
Doward 11.30  
Manistee River 11.22  
Blue Lake Jet. \*11.19  
Crooked Lake  
Blue Lake  
Squaw Lake  
Mancelona Road \*11.14  
Lake Harold \*10.58  
6.25 Alba 10.50  
6.42 Green River \*10.25  
7.05 Jordan River \*10.05  
7.10 E. J. & S. Crossing \*10.00  
7.30 Arr. South Arm. Dep. 9.40  
P. M. East Jordan. A. M.  
Trains will stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (b) is shown.



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1902.  
LOCAL ITEMS.

## TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Don't pass by the going out business sale at Blumenthal & Baumgart.

Born—Jan. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Stephan, a daughter.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

Stationary Tobacco and Cigars, at Jesson's, next to Opera House.

Call at the Big Sale of Blumenthal and Baumgart.

House to RENT—Enquire of Wm. McCullough. C. W. WEST.

Queen Quality Shoes on sale by Blumenthal & Baumgart.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Mrs. E. M. Jensen went to Bay City, last week, for medical treatment.

One dollar will buy as much goods at B. & B.'s as \$1.25 or \$1.50 elsewhere.

David Flagg has got moved into his new house, and now has a commodious and pleasant home.

The calendar for this term of Court will be very light. Three criminal cases is all that require a jury.

Lost—A Time Book, which the finder will please return to the AVA-LANCHE OFFICE.

W. T. Lewis of Frederic, was in town, Tuesday. He reports business booming and prosperous.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Mrs. Thos. Croteau, returned from her visit to Grand Rapids, Monday, and "Tom" has lost his look of despair.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Do not forget to read the Tax Supplement in this issue, and see if any of your property is advertised for sale.

Last Saturday was one of the old time days, registering only 10° above zero, but a lizzard all day above a fall of six inches of snow.

Constipation neglected or badly treated, leads to total disability or death. Rocky Mountain Tea absolutely cures Constipation in all its forms. 35c. Ask your druggist.

The West Branch HERALD-TIMES issues a sensible decision for 1902: "Cards of Thanks" and "Obituary Resolutions" will be charged for the same as any reading matter locally.

Topic for Christian Endeavor, Sunday Evening, January 19th. Caleb: "Choosing a Hard Thing," Joshua 14: 6-14. Mrs. Anna Brink, leader. All are invited.

Genuine Rocky Mountain Tea is never sold in bulk by peddlers or less than 35 cents. Don't be fooled, get the tea made famous by the Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

A letter from Mrs. Dr. Roffee, of Clyde, N. Y., says the Doctor is not improving in health as we might wish. He will have to come to Grayling to get fat.

The Supervisors of Montmorency County, have ordered the salary of Pros. Atty. Brintville, stopped on account of his drunkenness and neglect of business.

Red is a danger signal on the railroad, on a fellow's nose and on a woman's face. Men and women use Rocky Mountain Tea and get genuine rosy cheeks. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Members of the Rebecca Lodge in this village, report a great jollification last Monday evening, on the occasion of their installation of officers, and the banquet following.

The W. R. C. served an elegant supper after their installation ceremony, last Saturday, which was enjoyed by a number outside of their ranks.

The storm of Saturday kept a number of comrades of Marvin Post G. A. R. at home, but the installation of officers was enjoyed by those present.

The finishing touches are being put on the Court house, and some of the officers have moved in, and all will be this week. The Circuit Court will meet there on Monday, for the January term.

If 400 delinquent subscribers would pay up, we would be able to pay our paper bills and taxes, and buy some shoes for the children, all of which are sorely needed. It is a small amount for each of you, but the aggregate would be a fortune for us. Will you do it?

Messrs. N. Michelson, Frank Michelson, Geo. Alexander and R. Hanson, of Grayling, and Herman Lund, of Lewiston, were guests of the Lewis Jenson family, Tuesday.—Atlanta Tribune.

So far this winter the weather has been all that could be desired by any person. For cutting and skidding logs and cedar, it could not have been better. For weeks there has been excellent sleighing, enabling the farmers to haul in hay and wood.

MARRIED—Sunday, January 5th, at Saginaw, Miss Lena Rosenberg, of that city, and Mr. Samuel Kramer, of Grayling. Mr. Kramer is a member of the enterprising drygoods firm of Kramer Bros. We extend congratulations.

Miss Lulu Peppel, of St. Johns, who has been for some time in Lansing, has returned to her stenographic work in the office of G. L. Alexander, Esq., in this village, and is a welcome addition to our young society.

I am going west as soon as my house is sold, a new nine room house with good cellar, good barn and henery, and ten acres of land. It is going cheap, and is one of the most desirable locations in the village.

A. E. NEWMAN.

While winter millinery is still a pressing theme and little diminution is to be noted in the output of new headgear for cold weather, the attention of the manufacturers is already focused upon the models for Spring and early summer. The February delineator presents a number of original effects in straw that will hold high place among the best products of the year. Many styles and shapes are illustrated, and some are presented in colors.

Hon. H. H. Apin has appointed a Board of Examiners for the competitive examination of candidates for admission to West Point and Annapolis. The following Gentlemen were named: E. W. Lankenaw, chairman, W. Bay City; Prof. J. Steward, Sup. of Schools, Bay City, and the Sup. of Schools, of Cheboygan. The first meeting of the board for competitive examination will be held in Bay City, Feb. 19th.

Last Wednesday night the gates at the dam of the Electric Company were closed to raise the water, expecting to start the machinery the next day. In the morning it was found that the part of the dam which was first built, about fifty feet in width, had been carried off, and now the village must wait till it is rebuilt for their new light. It is an expensive annoyance to the company.

The Michigan division of the Michigan Central is hauling lots of timber. During 1901 the company hauled 100,000,000 feet of logs, and there will be about the same amount to haul this year. This is exclusive of the manufactured product. There was about 70,000,000 feet of lumber hauled over the road, besides cedar and shingles.

The Hillman correspondent to the Detroit Evening News, says the Alpena & Western Railroad will probably not touch Atlanta, and predicts a county-seat fight between Hillman and Lewiston. From past experiences we judge that the people of this county have had enough county-seat wars. Leave the question where it was put years ago—in the grave.—Hillman Herald.

We have just received a handsome calendar from the Michigan Agricultural College. It gives some forty college views, also photos of the leading members of the faculty. This institution has developed very rapidly in recent years. It now has an attendance of about 700 students. Its equipment and facilities for giving young men and young women a practical education are first class. Parents having children to educate should investigate the advantages this college offers.

The report of the Michigan Board of Agriculture is received, and contains a great deal of information. Among other things we notice that of the \$15,000.00 received from the United States for experimental purposes, \$10,478.18 is paid out in salaries. We are unable to find any reference to the experiment station at Grayling, only the fact that 80 acres here have been decided to the state for experimental purposes. About 50 pages of the book are devoted to the work done in the new station in the Upper Peninsula.

The enormous increase in the value of the white pine of the David Ward estate is set forth in a recent article of the American Lumberman. The stumpage left in the Manistee river tract is being appraised by the order of the court, and the experts place the value of \$12 per 1000 feet. As there are 350,000,000 remaining, this would make the total value \$4,200,000. For this pine the late David Ward paid only \$1.25 per acre, and the present value, according to the finding of the appraisers, cannot be less than \$150 an acre. The Lumberman thinks it strange, in view of this great increase, that people should hesitate to pay from one to two dollars for Pacific coast woods.

Northern Michigan is becoming among the most delightful and famous resort grounds of the country, and its growth in the immediate future in this vicinity will be phenomenal. Higgins and Portage Lake are acknowledged to be beautiful bodies of water, with picturesque surroundings. On the banks of Higgins Surveyor Newman has plotted 4000 lots on section 10, west of the lake, 1500 lots east of the lake, and 2200 lots on section 9, northeast corner of the lake, 2700 lots on section 33, on the southeast corner of the lake, and 2700 lots on section 24, on the southwest corner of the lake, a total of 10,300 lots. On Portage Lake there has also been large plots surveyed, and the promoters will do all in their power to bring on a big boom.

## Thousands Sent Into Exile.

Every year large numbers of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

## Court Report for 1901.

Three cases are now waiting trial in the Circuit Court. One prisoner has escaped; forty-two have been tried, as follows: Assault and battery; six were convicted and three acquitted. Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder, 1, not pressed and re-arrested on charges of murder and acquitted; Larceny four, two acquitted, and two convicted; Drunk, fifteen convicted; Arson, one convicted; Disorderly two, convicted; Violation of liquor law one, convicted; Violation of Game and Fish law three, convicted; Placing obstruction on Railroad one, convicted; Vagrancy two, convicted; Resisting an officer one, convicted.

## Card of Thanks.

To all the kind friends whose loving sympathy and fraternal assistance, gave us such comfort and consolation in our great bereavement, we offer our most sincere and heartfelt gratitude. May the God of the widow and the fatherless be with you in all your afflictions.

Signed, Mrs. Jane Wisner, Burton Wisner, Sadie Wilson, Ettie Strelnakatter, Byron Wisner, Luella Metcalf.

## Resolutions of Condolence.

The following resolutions were adopted by members of Garfield Circle.

WHEREAS it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst a noble comrade, a husband and father, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we the members of Garfield Circle extend to our sister and family our deepest sympathy in their great loss, and be it further

RESOLVED, That God may grant our sister the necessary grace to bear her cross with resignation to Him that doeth all things well, and be it further

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in the Grayling Avalanche, and that they be placed on file in the records of our Circle.

ELLA MCINTYRE, MARY POND, MARY TURNER.

## South Branch Items.

Mr. J. Funch is improving, slowly. Mr. J. M. Smith was a caller at F. P. Richardson's, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Schreiber, Jr., are the proud parents of a fine baby girl, born New Year's day.

Mrs. C. I. Richardson visited her friend, Mrs. Jos. Funch, last Saturday and Sunday. Shall we say that the team was in fine spirits, or that the "spirits" were in the driver?

Ask Mabel how she enjoyed the Cutter ride, Sunday.

Mrs. Etta Nowlin was a caller at F. P. Richardson's, Tuesday.

H. Funch took a grist to the mill at Big Creek, Monday.

A certain "very great" lady in attempting to descend an icy stair-case, suddenly measured the distance from head to foot in an unaccountably short space of time. We have heard her say that in the future she will not refuse the assistance of the Griffin.

Mrs. I. H. Richardson visited at C. I. Richardson's, Wednesday.

Norman Richardson returned to his home in Lansing, after spending a few weeks with relatives in Richardsonville.

I. H. Richardson went to Grayling, Wednesday, looking after the Poor.

The man who whispers down a well, About the goods he has to sell, Will never reap the golden dollars, Like one who climbs a tree and hollers.

We are not up a tree, but we want everyone to know, that our enlarged portraits are the finest in the country. Our stock of Frames is complete. First class photography a specialty. Amateur Supplies for sale.

## IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,

Grayling, Michigan.

And why did Mabel look so disconsolate?

Born to Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Cook, on Dec. 29th, a daughter. Ask Minnie about the New Year's dance at Cheney.

We 3 CHUMS.

P. M. Chas. F. Kelley, of Frederic, was in town yesterday. His excuse now for not having the street cars running, is the snow.

## Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS the Great Commander has seen fit in His wisdom to muster out from our ranks, our comrade, Alfred H. Wisner, Commander of Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., and to re-muster him into the Grand Army, above, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That while we bow to His will, in soldierly submission, our hearts shall beat with fraternal feeling for the family of our comrade, who was so suddenly bereft of a loving husband and indulgent father, and who are left with us to mourn.

RESOLVED, That the charter of Marvin Post be appropriately draped, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Post, in witness of the regard in which he was held by the comrades with whom he had been so intimately associated.

RESOLVED, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented by the Adjutant, to the family of our deceased comrade, and also that they be published in the AVA-LANCHE.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. & L. O. PALMER, D. S. WALDRON, Com. JOHN J. COVENTRY.

## Estray Notice.

Strayed into my enclosure, Dec. 9th, a hornless boifer. Owner is requested to appear, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise the animal will be disposed of in compliance with the statutes.

P. AEBEL, Grayling, Mich.

## Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

## Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. G. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit Jan. 14, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.75@5.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.50@4.75; common, \$2.75@3.75; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.75@4.25.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@45.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$5.50@6.50; mixed \$3.50@4.50; culls \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.15@6.25; Yorkers \$6.00@6.05; pigs \$5.80@5.90; rough \$5.00@5.50; stags 1.00; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

## A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia. "and a lame back pained me so that I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and although 73 old, I now am able to do all my household work." It overcomes Constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50 cents at Fournier's drug store.

## Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich. December 31st, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on February 15th, 1902, viz: Homestead application No. 10603, of Hugo Schreiber, for the N. 1/4 of NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T. 27, N. R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Rufus Edmunds, Frederic, Mich., and Hugo Schreiber, Wm. G. Feldhauser, Henry Feldhauser, of Sigbee, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER.

Jan. 9, 1902.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oc17-4m

**SYRUP**  
**WILD CHERRY**  
FOR RECENT AND CHRONIC  
**COUGHS & COLDS**  
**BRONCHITIS,**  
**HOARSENESS,**  
**LOSS OF VOICE,**  
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,  
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY  
**Lucien Fournier**  
DRUGGIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

**WE SELL**  
**Palacine Oil.**  
Compradour Teas.  
Royal Tiger Coffee.  
Fancy Canned Goods.  
Flour, Hay and Feed.  
**BATES & CO.**

**C. C. WESCOTT**  
DENTIST.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.  
Hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

**DON'T BE FOOLED!**  
Take the genuine, original  
**ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA**  
Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitutes. Ask your druggist.

**Dr. Andrew B. Spinney,**  
Formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Read City Sanitarium will be in Grayling at the Hotel, Friday January 18th, from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m.

**The Century**  
MAGAZINE  
"The Leading Periodical of the World"  
Will make 1901  
"A Year of Humor."

Contributors to the Year of Humor.  
"Mark Twain,"  
F. P. Dunne,  
"Mr. Dooley,"  
Joel C. Harris,  
"Uncle Remus,"  
E. W. Townsend,  
"Chimney-Fadden,"  
George Ade,  
R. McEwen Stuart,  
Whitcomb Riley,  
P. L. Dunbar,  
Golett Burgess,  
F. R. Stockton,  
Tudor Jenks,  
E. Parker Butler,  
Carolyn Wells,  
H. S. Edwards,  
C. Bailey Fernald,  
C. Battell Loomis,  
Olivier Herford,  
Elliott Flower,  
A. Higelow Palno,  
Beatrice Herford.

Reminiscences and Portraits of  
"Petroleum Nasby,"  
Josh Billings,  
"Mark Twain,"  
John G. Saxe,  
"Mrs. Partington,"  
"Hill's O'Riley,"  
"Hans Breitman,"  
"Artemus Ward,"  
"Orpheus K. Kerr,"  
"Bill Nye,"  
F. R. Stockton,  
D. G. Mitchell,  
H. C. Munner,  
"Sam Slick,"  
Eugene Field,  
R. Grant White,  
Capt. G. H. Derby,  
"John Phoenix,"  
Wendell Holmes,  
M. Thompson,  
"Q. K. Philander,"  
Doesticks, P. B.,  
Bret Harte.

**The West,**  
Illustrated by Remington.  
Interesting papers on  
**Social Life in New York.**  
Personal Articles on  
**Pres. McKinley and Roosevelt.**  
A great year of the greatest American Magazines begun in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once  
**The Century Company,**  
Union Square, New York

# Going out Of Business SALE!

Everything to wear at the Lowest Prices. Another list of big value that you should investigate, before purchasing elsewhere:

## Ladies Black Mercorized Petticoats.

\$3.50 Petticoats at	\$2.39
3.00 " " "	2.19
2.50 " " "	1.89
2.00 " " "	1.59
1.75 " " "	1.39
1.50 " " "	1.12

## Ladies' Flannel and Silk Waists

Ladies' Fine French Flannel Waists in colors.	\$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.
Waists reduced to	\$2.69
\$2.50 Flannel waists	2.12
2.00 " " "	1.69
Ladies' \$6.00 Silk Waists, at	4.35
" \$5.00 Silk Waists, at	3.89
" \$4.50 Silk Waists, at	3.68
" \$4.00 Silk Waists, at	3.21

One lot of Boy's Overcoats, age 13 to 20. Some of these goods are worth up to \$12.00, none cheaper than \$5.00. Your choice at \$3.89

Little Gent's Vestee Suits, age 3 to 8, in dark gray and brown, trimmed with combination braid, at \$1.50. \$2.00 suit at 98 cents as long as they last.

One case of boys and girls all wool heavy Stockings at 10 cents per pair, all sizes.

# BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling Mich

**ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?**  
ALL CASES OF  
**DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE**  
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.  
**HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.**  
F. A. WERNER, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:  
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.  
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.  
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that there was no cure, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.  
Then, saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noise ceased, and hearing began to return. After five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain, Very truly yours,  
F. A. WERNER, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.  
Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.  
Examination and advice free.  
**YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.  
**INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.**

# OUR Great Reduction SALE!

As the Holidays are over we sell all our Silk, Satin and Woolen Shirt Waists at greatly reduced prices. We have just received a large line of Men's and Children's Clothing. Our Selz Shoes are known the world over as the best. Try them, they will make your feet glad. We have Sheetlandless in either Columbia Fishers or Mueller's Brand. Give us a call.

Respectfully  
**A. KRAUS & SON.**  
One Price Store.

# AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"  
"The Best On Wheels,"  
—OR A—

**CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made**

**A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,**  
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office  
**O. PALMER.**



## CONTEST OF CANALS

Result Means Much to the Panama Company.

### A WATERWAY FIGHT.

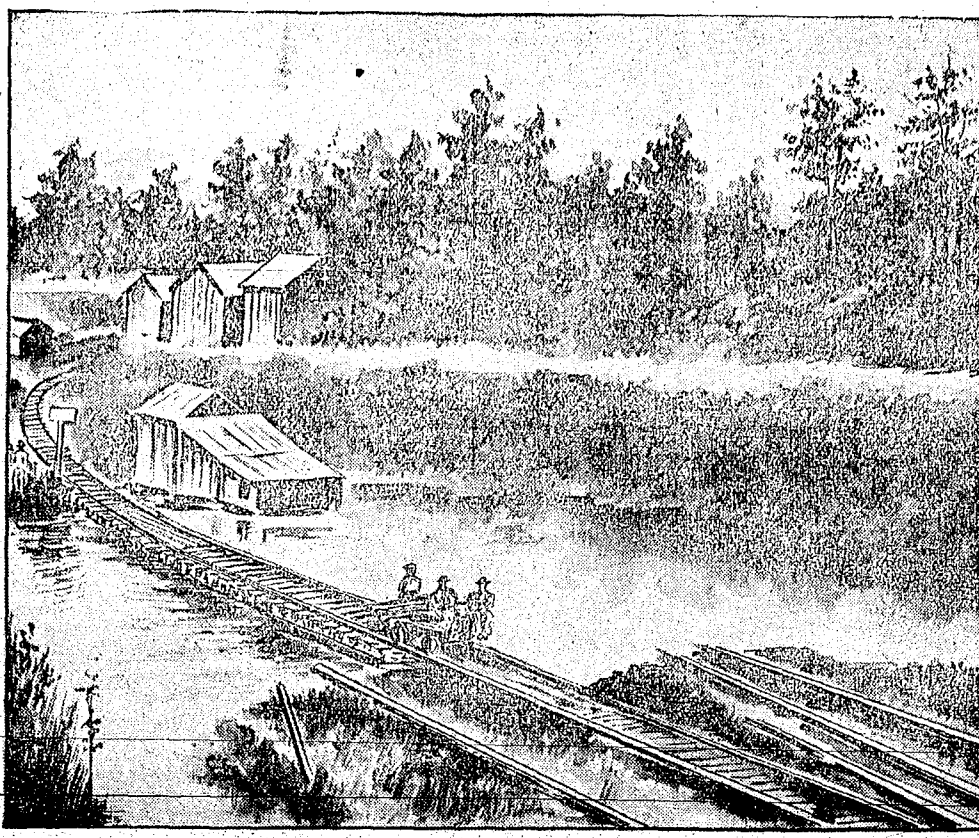
May End in Loss of Many Millions to the Old Ship-Canal Concern.

Nicaragua Project Most in Favor—There is Not Much Difference in Cost and to the Ordinary Observer the Natural Advantages Seem to Be About Equal—Passage More Quickly Made by Panama Route—Great Inland Sea in Nicaragua.

The world is interested in a fight of canals, with the center of attention directed to Central America, that vexatious narrow strip of land connecting the great American continent. For the first time in eleven years the Congress of the United States is arranging for the construction of the isthmian waterway passage, with forces ranged in two factions—one holding out for the completion of the Panama canal, begun so long ago by the Frenchman, De Lesseps, and the other advocating the construction of an entirely new passage through Nicaragua.

With the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty with England ratified, it will be necessary to consummate negotiations with the Central American States, through which, or along the border of which, the chosen route extends. It has been maintained that a strip of land ten miles in width along the canal should be bought, but the constitutions of the Central American States forbidding such sale, the only way remaining is to acquire nominal control of the land by treaty. We would then have the right to police the strip or do anything else we pleased with it. It is a fact that sovereignty of the strip is not needed. Control is all that is necessary.

While the proposed canal is to be neutral, the United States will have the right to close it against an enemy in time of war, the fact that we guarantee neutrality not operating against the establishment of fortifications if we see fit. By a principle of international law, all treaties are abrogated with the country with which we are at war. The new treaty which replaces the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England provides that the United States shall do all the work of building the canal, assume the responsibility of safeguarding it and regulate its use by all nations on terms of equality without the



A SECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

Finally, the construction of the canal will give us an immense advantage in trade with South America. At present Germany and England each beats us in that direction. Altogether, it is believed that the isthmian canal will prove to be a greater stimulus to trade than any other one thing which could be accomplished, whether it be decided to finish the old Panama canal or establish an entirely new waterway by the Nicaragua route.

Fourteen Times Surveyed. Since the conception of the project of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, no less than fourteen routes have been proposed and surveyed across the narrow neck of land connecting the American continents. Only two survive.

It was in 1843 that a survey was made of the Panama route for the first time. A French engineer undertook this work, but with no important immediate results. He was followed not many years afterward by George M. Totten, chief engineer of the Panama Railroad, who estimated the cost of the construction of the great waterway at \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Subsequently the United States government also made a

Great Britain to bring in 4,000 negroes from Jamaica. This number has dwindled, through death, desertion and other causes, to about half the original number.

Nearly Half Completed. According to the original designs and specifications, the Panama canal is now just 40 per cent completed. The Atlantic side is open to a distance of thirteen miles, the excavation varying in depth from 16 to 29½ feet. This has been filled in to a certain extent by silt deposits from the Chagres river, in the bed of which the canal part way lies. On the Pacific side a length of about three miles is cut to a depth of 6 to 20 feet. In Panama bay a channel has been dredged to deep water and a cut through the Cordillera has been accomplished to a depth of 160 feet.

It was in 1850-1852 that the Vauxsitt company, which then controlled all transisthmian traffic, had the Nicaragua route surveyed and twenty years later a commission went over the line for the United States. When the Panama scandals began, Mr. A. G. Mincal, who was a member of that commission, obtained a concession from Nicaragua and the Nicaragua Canal

Juan in its normal state has a flow of 20,000 cubic feet per second, but in the rainy season it sometimes mounts to 200,000. To hold back this flood with a dam 150 feet high, and thereby raise the waters of the San Juan to the level of the lake, is the project.

The line of the Nicaragua canal begins at the Caribbean sea near Greytown. Taking a southeasterly direction, it passes to the north of a range of hills known as the Sillones and thence southerly to a point about a mile from the San Juan river. Following the river and at a safe distance from it, the course continues to the dam, where the canal enters the river—and follows it into the lake. Crossing the lake in a northwesterly direction, the mouth of the Rio Las Lagas is entered. This stream is followed by a short distance when the canal crosses the continental divide into the valley of the Rio Grande and thence to Brito, the Pacific terminus.

The summit level—from the continental divide across the lake and along the San Juan to the great dam—will be nearly 150 miles long. Besides the purpose of a long stretch for speed, this extended level so high above the sea is to control the lake's level. It now fluctuates some thirteen feet. Under control it will not vary six.

It has been the general opinion that there is quite a difference between the mean levels of the two oceans. This idea is an erroneous one, for they are about the same. There is a difference in tidal range, however, the Pacific rising eight feet and the Atlantic but one foot. Five locks—each of 30½ feet and four of 18½ feet each, will be required to raise the vessels from the Caribbean to the level of the lake; while four of 28½ feet each will be necessary on the Pacific side.

Originally, the cost of the Nicaraguan canal was placed at \$50,000,000. The estimates have steadily risen until at present the figure is \$100,000,000. The first was for a 16-foot canal of narrow gauge, whereas the latest plans call for a cut 35 feet in depth and extending in places to a width of 150 feet. In curves a width of 180 feet is called for and in the harbor at either terminus a channel of 500 feet wide is projected.

#### Tea Drinking in Russia.

Enormous quantities of tea are consumed by the Russians, but they do not suffer from any effects owing to the way in which they concoct the beverage. With them it is not a cup of tea, but a glass of tea. A sparkling water is poured on, and allowed to stand not more than thirty seconds. A small quantity of the brew—about two tablespoonfuls—is poured into a glass, which is then filled with boiling water. A slice of lemon and sugar are added, and here we have one of the most refreshing and pleasant drinks imaginable. The color of the tea as drunk is a pale amber, and, of course, no milk is used.

#### New Cure for Consumptives.

A doctor has written to the London Times suggesting the running of motor cars at a speed fully up to the legal limit as a means of administering the open-air treatment to consumptives.

#### Tenants' Rights in Holland.

In Holland no landlord has the power of raising the rent or of evicting a tenant.

## FROG IS VORACIOUS CREATURE

Eats Anything and a Great Deal of It—Favorite Morsel Is a Bird.

Keper Thompson, of the reptile house, in the Philadelphia zoo, who has observed the creatures under his charge with much intelligent care, is of the opinion that the bullfrog is the most voracious animal in nature in proportion to his size. He will eat anything, and a great deal of it, but his especial fondness is for birds.

One would suppose that such a sleepy looking creature would have about as much opportunity to acquire an appetite for birds as a fish would have to become a connoisseur in Bartlett pears. But the frog is not in the least sleepy, and when he has occasion to "get a move on him" he can do so with immense effect, though within a comparatively restricted radius.

He will lie motionless on the banks of a pond or stream, only winking occasionally but keeping a sharp look-out for what from a frog point of view is the main chance. When an unlucky bird comes down to bathe or drink or look for something to eat the frog sees him and begins to show that he is interested.

He does not waste any energy in useless acrobatics, but when the bird is within range the frog touches a button in his internal organism which sends a telegraphic signal to his muscles, his long hind legs straighten out, he describes the graceful trajectory in the air, lands on the bird with wide-open mouth, swallows him at a gulp, and resumes his contemplative and motionless attitude.

This mouth is elastic, and he can assimilate a meal as large as himself. He seldom essays to swallow anything larger in the bird line than a sparrow or a young snipe, but either of these is much to his liking. It apparently gives him no inconvenience to bolt his superabundant meal in this fashion, but having done so he looks as if he has swallowed a feather bed. He does not hunt, but has great patience. In waiting for his meat to come to him, in which respect he resembles a large class of human beings whose favorite formula is that the world owes them a living.

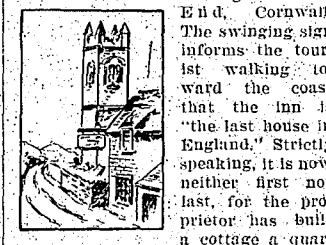
It must not be supposed, however, that the frog is able to pick up a bird as often as he may want it. Such good fortune does not come his way every day. His regular diet is much more easily come by, and consists of worms, insects, grubs and almost anything that moves and is not able to swallow him.

He has his own enemies in the form of large water birds, snakes, and small boys, against whom he is helpless; and between something which is after him on shore and the hungry pickerel or bass which wait for him in the water he is not infrequently at Hobson's choice offered him.

He is not, however, properly an object for popular sympathy, says the New York Times, being himself, in his small way, a voracious monster of merciless capacity, who only gets what he has merited to others all his life when some larger creature catches him for alimentary purposes.

## FIRST AS WELL AS LAST HOUSE IN ENGLAND.

The building shown herewith is generally known as the first and last house in England. It is situated at Semmer, a village at Land's End, Cornwall.



The swinging sign informs the tourist walking toward the coast that the inn is "the last house in England." Strictly speaking, it is now neither first nor last, for the proprietor has built a cottage a quarter of a mile nearer the cliffs. Probably at the time the inn was erected its position justified the inscription on its signboard. The incident shows how the English landlord takes advantage of any and every situation to advance his inn. As interesting as any romance would be the story of the names of England's famous taverns.

#### Gold Leaf in Bibles.

As a regular matter of business, all English gold leaf is packed in little books made up of pages of the Bible cut to the requisite size and stitched together. No preparation is intended, but the practice of packing the material in this way is a well-established custom. The Bible is selected for the purpose because as a general thing the type is more evenly set and the printing finer and better executed than in other books. Printed paper has always been in general use for packing the sheets of gold leaf. The slight indentations made by the type serve to keep them more firmly in place. They slip when packed between plain sheets. The Book of Common Prayer is also employed for the same purpose and the same reason. Gold leaf books are made up from the sheets in which they leave the press, and before they are folded.

#### By Means of Ships.

The common and objectionable cock-catch has spread throughout the civilized world by means of ships. This disagreeable bug comes and goes on ships almost as freely as the rats. The two seem to live together amicably and they monopolize largely the holds of the ships which carry foodstuffs.

European Education of Persians. By the command of the Shah the Persian government has arranged to send 150 young Persians, the sons of well-born personages, to Europe, at the expense of the state, for educational purposes. The towns selected for their sojourn are London, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna.

#### With a Flicker Inside.

"There is a boy in Syracuse whose brain ticks."

"He must have a head like a bucket shop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He is a good physician who administers medicine to the heart in the shape of wit and humor.

The name on an umbrella doesn't necessarily belong to the man who has the umbrella.

## SUNDAY IN OLD VIRGINIA.

The Day Was Observed as Strictly as in New England.

There is an idea prevalent that the strict observance of the Sabbath was almost wholly confined to the North. Nothing could be more erroneous. "The Blue Laves" of Connecticut, surviving as a proverb for hardness, have impressed the popular mind and fixed an idea which was, however, not absolutely accurate. As severe as those enactments were, they were scarcely more rigorous, whenever the observance of Sunday was concerned, than those under which the colony of Virginia was established and developed.

Attendance on divine service was as strictly enforced, and abstinence from all secular employment as rigidly enjoined. It was a church-going time. Religion engrossed the energies of the people. Participation in worship was the law, and whoever failed in it was a lawbreaker and was dealt with accordingly. Later on—that is, prior to the revolution—came a certain laxness—the reflex of the taut-strings bow—when the fox-hunting, cock-fighting, parsons were inducted into the livings; but, as the causes were temporary, the main cause being the political appointment by an absentee Metropolitan, so the effect was not permanent.

It was out of these conditions that Hanover presbytery sprang, under the influence of Patrick Henry's model, the eloquent "Tasso Davies," in the President of Princeton college. In deed, while some of the English parsons who have made the time notorious were dicing and drinking, and fighting the lady were standing stanchly for the old customs, and were making the saddling upon them of such miscreants one of the charges in their indictment against the government "at home." They withstood innovation. They kept the faith. They built churches which still stand to-day as memorials of their piety and churchmanship.—From "An Old Virginia Sunday," by Thomas Nelson Page in Scribner's.

True Daughter of California. This One Wanted Recruits for the "Busted Lung Brigade."

"Western girls are charming," said a young man who accompanied the Presidential party on the late President McKinley's Western trip, "but sometimes their hospitality declares itself in disquieting ways. Out in Los Angeles I met the prettiest girl I've seen in years. We were walking in that dreamlike park of the town, Westlake, when she suddenly stopped and looked at me. Then, in that brisk way Western girls have, she said:

"Isn't there something the matter with you?"

"I didn't know whether it was my hat or my tie."

"I don't know," I said, "is there?"

"Haven't you a cough?" she asked.

"No," I answered, getting worried.

"Didn't you ever have bronchitis, or short-breath, or a stitch in your side, or pleurisy, or pneumonia, or anything like that?" she went on.

"I had to 'fess up that I hadn't."

"I'm sorry," she said, plaintively. "I hoped you had."

"I just gasped and she continued:

"For if you had, you know, you could stay out here and join the B. L. B."

"What on earth is that?" I asked.

"Why, the 'Busted Lung Brigade.' Lots of the loveliest men belong to it. I'm so sorry you can't, but (and she brightened visibly) perhaps you will be consumptive after awhile."

"That's a Western girl's way of being agreeable," said the young man, according to the New York Times, "but it struck me as a bit ghoulish."

Civil War Relic. Unique Ring Found in a Field Near Shelbyville, Tenn.

The illustration shows the design on a ring found in field eight or ten miles from Shelbyville, Tenn., being unearthed from a slight depth below the surface. During the Civil War soldiers were encamped in this neighborhood, but the nearest fighting was about twenty-five miles away, at Stone's River. The ring was evidently lost by

one of the encamped soldiers. Within the ring appears the following legend, engraved in script: "One of Nineteenth July, 1858." From this legend and from the intaglio forming the setting of the ring it is evident that the ring belonged to a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, of the year 1858. This institute is located at Lexington, Va., and is known as the "West Point of the South," and undoubtedly has a record of the nineteen graduates of the year 1858. The ring is in a fine state of preservation.

He Meant the Bird. A man once received as a present from a sea captain a fine specimen of the bird known as the "laughing jackass."

As he was carrying it home he met a brash Irish navvy, who "stopped him."

"Phwat kind of burrd is that, sorr?" asked the man.

"That's a laughing jackass," explained the owner, genially.

The Irishman, thinking he was being made fun of, was equal to the occasion, and responded, with a twinkle of the eye:

"It's not gerself—it's the burrd I mane, sorr!"—London Spare Moments.

Exploring in Palestine. The Palestine exploration fund has been for the last two years carrying on excavations in western Judea. Remains extending in time over fifteen centuries have been unearthed, covering two well-defined pre-Israelite periods and also the Jewish, Seleucid and Roman periods.

A Literal Interpretation. Edna—He's a man after my own heart.

May—Well, I must say I don't think it's very becoming for a girl to brag about her followers.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## FLASHES FUN.

One thing a bald-headed man can not do—he cannot wear a pompadour.

"Does the course of their true love run smooth?" "Oh, yes; there are banks on both sides."

"Tom Hood was the whitest poet," declared the British. "Oh! I don't know," returned the Yank; "we have a Whitlier."

Mr. Snuggs—The leaves are leaving my dear. Mrs. Snuggs—Is there anything odd about that? Mr. Snuggs—Yes, in the spring it was the trees that were leaving.

"My largest item of expense is on account of advertising." "I was not aware that you were in business." "I am not. But my wife reads the ads. in the papers."

Small Man—Yes, sir, he's a comtemptible scoundrel, and I told him so. Big Man—Did he knock you down? Small Man—No; I told him—er—through the telephone.

Teacher—Now, Susie, you may construct a sentence in which the word "literary" occurs. Susie (after much thought)—Little Willie's hands were literary black with dirt.

"Who married you?" asked the justice of a colored citizen, who had been brought before him for some domestic trouble. "You did, sub," was the reply; "but I ain't voted for you sesh."

Her Father—Well, sir, what can I do for you? Her Lover—I—er—called to see if you—er—would give assent to my marriage to your daughter. Her Father—Not a cent, sir; not a cent, God-day!

Proud Mother (complacently)—My daughter is studying the language abroad. She speaks French and Italian as well as she does English. Visitor (innocently)—And does she speak English well?

Teacher—What is meant by "medium of exchange"? Willie—Watman? Teacher—What is the medium of exchange—what do you take to the store with you when your mother sends you for groceries? Willie—The book.

Mab—Do you think these carnations are becoming to me? Fred—Oh, yes; but there are other flowers which I would rather see you wear. Mab—Pray tell me what they are and I will wear them for you. Fred—Orange blossoms!

"What is the nature of this new fangled malady which they call the 'golfing spine'?" "That," responded Cynicus, "is easy. 'Golfing spine' is what the old man used to have after a hard day's plowing, but he called it the backache."

"I see Mr. Marlin has put a naphtha engine into his yacht, so that he can make it go when there is no breeze." "Yes; and Mr. Perfume is putting sails in his naphtha launch, so that he can make it go when the engine won't work."—Puck.

Tammany Politician (arranging for music at political meeting)—Isn't that a big price? You may not have to play half a dozen times during the whole evening. Brass Band Leader—But, my dear sir, we have to sit there and listen to the speeches.

"Why do poets wear long hair?" asked the young woman who is anxious to learn. "My dear," answered the young woman who believes there is no such thing as modern literature, "if they didn't wear long hair how would we know they are poets?"

Mr. Wheatpit—My failure is the talk of the street. At the meeting of my creditors to-day I arranged to pay 50 cents on the dollar. Mrs. Wheatpit (after a moment's figuring)—Oh, Henry, isn't that lovely? Then the \$20 bill I had sent home to-day will only cost half price.

Mother—Ethel is the very image of what I was at her age. He—Really! I shouldn't have thought it possible! Mother (coldly)—May I ask why? He (see his error, and striving to rectify it)—Oh—er—I was forgetting what a long time ago that must have been—Punch.

A teacher, catechizing a class out of the regular order of school exercises, asked a boy pupil the oft-repeated question: "Is marriage a failure?" "No'm," he answered. "It's a mistake." The recess bell rang just then, and he hadn't heard it since in that school.

"Mr. Bunker looks worried these days." "Yes, another addition to his family arrived last week." "But he's enormously wealthy. Why should he worry over another mouth to feed?" "It isn't that, but the thought that it's another one to buy golf balls for eventually."

A stalwart Life Guardsman in London strolled leisurely down the street, and, approaching an expectant boot-black, pompously placed one enormous foot on the polishing block. For a moment or two the lad gazed in wonderment at the expanse of leather spread before his eyes, and then he hailed a colleague on the other side of the street. "Hi, Bill," he shouted, "lend us some polish. 'I've got a hairy contract'."

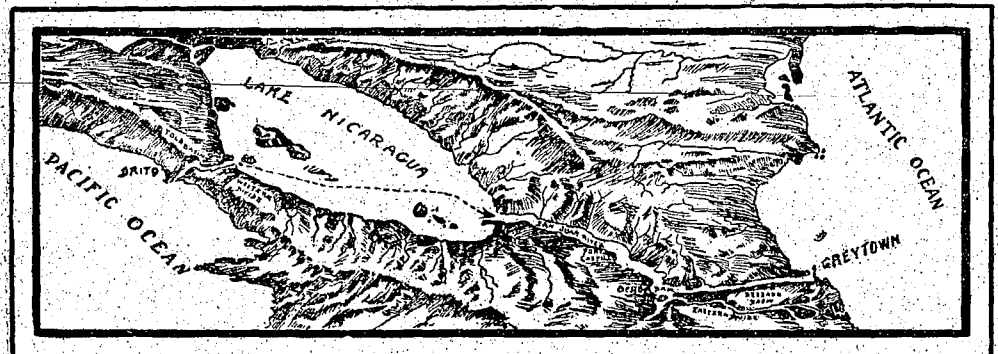
The Unappreciated Author. The Unhappy Author—I envy the President.

His Friend—Naturally. For what special reason?

The Author—If I had sent a 22,000-word original story to Congress they would have promptly returned it as not available.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As a rule, the only letters interesting enough to read are those that should never have been written.

The world always has time to listen to the man who has something to say.



PROPOSED NICARAGUA ROUTE OF THE CANAL.

guarantee of interference of any other country. It is this last clause which gives us the right to fortify the canal. Probably this will never be done, as the most effective way to control the canal in time of war is by means of the navy. It is held that if we control both approaches of the canal, as we shall do, it will be all we need.

The first effect of the canal will be to shorten the time from New York to San Francisco from sixty to sixteen days, thus bringing about a great increase in water freight, with a propor-



DON LUIS COREA, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States.

tionate lessening of rates. Furthermore, it will bring the ocean shipping industry into close competition with the transcontinental railroads, thus reducing rates all around. Even now it is cheaper to ship perishable goods by water. Loads of freight daily come into New York from points west of the Alleghenies to go out in the coasting vessels around Cape Horn and up the other side to San Francisco.

Another result will be an increase in the volume of trade. There will be enough for both vessels and railroads. Still another and very important effect will be noted in the Central American States. The completion of the canal will draw American capital into these countries, which have hitherto been almost constantly at war among themselves. A demand for protection will be created and the official presence of the United States would act as a wholesome restraint on our hot-blooded southern neighbors. It is possible that the canal will in time bring about a commercial union of Central America, under a protectorate of the United States, a result which would be of the greatest benefit to the whole western hemisphere.

survey, locating a practicable line for an interoceanic ship canal twenty-six feet in depth from the Bay of Aspin wall, in the Caribbean sea to Panama on the Pacific.

In 1879 Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the man best known in connection with the Panama project, appealed to the nations to send delegates to a proposed congress in Paris, to discuss the question of a canal across the isthmus. On May 15 of that year, representatives of twenty-four countries assembled in the French capital, and on their adjournment the Universal Interoceanic Canal Company was organized. The disasters attending this company, with its record of the greatest steals in the history of the world—and its attendant numerous suicides, are still fresh in the public mind and need no recapitulation here. The company, however, is not dead, though they have tried in vain to raise the \$150,000,000 necessary to complete the canal. The collapse of the company awoke the strongest public prejudice against the route and it is indeed remarkable that in the many points to be considered and in an undertaking so gigantic the two routes are such close rivals.

It is not generally known that work on the Panama canal was resumed in 1895, and has been continued to this day. In order to save some of the \$200,000,000 De Lesseps' company spent, and to retain the valuable concessions granted it, the receivers organized a new company. The stock was purchased by members of the original company, who hoped by further subscribing to save a part of their original investments. Thirteen million dollars was all, however, they were willing to invest, and this only eleven days before the expiration of the original concession. An extension of the concession to 1910 was secured. The new company did not waste the thirteen millions in mere show on soft ground, but, in contrast to its predecessors, made every dollar tell, in the hope of retrieving lost confidence, or, failing to secure further investments, to make the partly built canal so much more valuable when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be abrogated, so that the attention of the United States could be secured.

There is little native labor to be had on the isthmus. The climate is not conducive to activity and the natives are averse to labor constitutionally. The old Panama company imported thousands of Chinese, but they proved to be poor workmen, especially when considering the expense incurred in transporting them from China. The new company, placing a bond guaranteeing the safe return of those of her subjects who should desire it, was allowed by

Construction Company was organized. In 1889 the original Panama company suspended and the same year the Nicaraguan concession was transferred to the Maritime Canal Company.

The company dug about three-quarters of a mile of the canal and deepened the harbor at Greytown. Then, the Nicaraguan government claims, the concession was forfeited by a discontinuance of the work.

The special feature of the Nicaragua route is the great inland sea which lies in the hollow between the eastern and western Cordilleras—Lake Nicaragua. This body of water is forty-five miles wide, 110 miles long and 112 feet above sea level.

The plan of the Nicaragua canal comprises an engineering feat the most wonderful ever attempted. In the isthmian commission's estimate of the time it will take to construct the canal, six years are given the building of a dam across the San Juan river, while two more will serve to complete the waterway. The San Juan leaves the southern corner of Lake Nicaragua and flows almost east into the Caribbean sea. The first half of its length from the lake is almost a continuation of rapids and waterfalls. It is then joined by the Rio San Carlos and its size doubled. Two miles above this junction is the site of the great dam. The San

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NICARAGUAN ENGINEERS FINDING RIVER LEVELS.



### THREE CHICAGO DOCTORS

Failed to Do for Miss Mabelle L. LaMonte What Was Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in an awful state for nearly three years with a complication of female troubles which three physicians called by different names, but the pains were the same. I dreaded the time of my



MABELLE L. LAMONTE.

monthly periods for it meant a couple of days in bed in awful agony. I finally made up my mind that the good doctors were guessing; and hearing from different friends such good reports of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I tried that. I knew the day I did for it was the dawning of a new life for me. I used five bottles before I was cured, but when they were taken I was a well woman once more. Your Compound is certainly wonderful. Several of my friends have used it and are cured, but the best I ever heard from its use."—Yours, MABELLE L. LAMONTE, 222 E. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 for full testimonial in not genuine.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound could cure Miss LaMonte—why not you? Try it and see for yourself.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

**\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50**



THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER. Sold by all shoe stores and the best shoe dealers everywhere. Notice: The price of shoes is subject to change.

1890—\$29.182 Pairs.  
1900—\$29.182 Pairs.  
1901—\$29.182 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold more than \$500,000 worth of shoes each year. They are made of the best leather and are guaranteed to last. They are sold by all shoe stores and the best shoe dealers everywhere.

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### How to Venerate Passionately.

"There will be a new soon," said a bouncer, "and when it comes I'll be a sleight and a set of furs, and take my best girl out, dazling her. You didn't know, I guess, that you can live furs, did you? Well, you can, and crack-a-jacks, too. 'Big' sealskin caps with ear-tails, fur gloves up to your armpits, fur collars up to your forehead—there are half a dozen pawnbrokers in this town that'll let you out with all those things for an afternoon, and the price is only a bone. You put them on, and as you spin along the park drive you say to your girl: 'I got these gloves in Manhattan—a gift from my friend, the Mayor of Dog Gulch. I speared myself the seal my cap is made from, and Senator Pitcece gave me the collar—Pitcece, of Wyoming—perhaps you know him.' The girl looks at you. You resemble an Eskimo. She counts the cost of the furs, and decides it is a young millionaire she's up against. After that she's yours."—Philadelphia Record.

### A Grand Report from His Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, England, Where Upwards of 10,000 Men Are Constantly Employed.

We have now further evidence of the intrinsic value of St. Jacobs Oil as a pain conqueror. Our readers will do well to follow the intelligent and highly interesting details as given in Mrs. Rabbits' own words:

"To the Proprietors, St. Jacobs Oil: 'Gentlemen—My husband, who is a shipwright in His Majesty's Dockyard, met with an accident to his ankle and leg, spraining both so badly that his leg turned black from his knee to his toes. The doctor said he would be months before he could put his foot to the ground, and it was doubtful whether he would ever get proper use of his leg again.

"A few days after the accident I had a book left at the door telling about St. Jacobs Oil, so I procured a bottle from our chemist, Mr. Arthur Creswell, 379 Commercial Road. I began to use St. Jacobs Oil, and you may guess my surprise when in a week my husband could not only stand but could walk about, and in three weeks he was back at work, and everybody talking about his wonderful recovery. Seeing that St. Jacobs Oil could do me such a good turn, I determined to try it on my little girl, who was suffering from a dreadful skin disease.

"She has taken two bottles of Vaseline's Compound, and one would hardly take her for the sister of the girl who was once such a nice healthy child after the scallow look she has always had.

"I shall never cease to be thankful for the many good things I have learned from these two great remedies of yours. 'ELIZABETH S. RABBITS, '93 Grafton Street, Mile End, Londonport, (A few days after the accident I had a book left at the door telling about St. Jacobs Oil, so I procured a bottle from our chemist, Mr. Arthur Creswell, 379 Commercial Road. I began to use St. Jacobs Oil, and you may guess my surprise when in a week my husband could not only stand but could walk about, and in three weeks he was back at work, and everybody talking about his wonderful recovery. Seeing that St. Jacobs Oil could do me such a good turn, I determined to try it on my little girl, who was suffering from a dreadful skin disease.

"The above honest, straightforward statement of Mrs. Rabbits' evidence is stronger and far more convincing than any of the paid advertisements, which lack that convincing proof which Mrs. Rabbits' description of her own experience supplies. St. Jacobs Oil has a larger sale throughout the world than that of all other remedies for outward application combined.

He Qualified.

"Young man," said the stern parent, "do you think you will be able to support your family in the style to which you have been accustomed?"

Now, this young man might have taken advantage of a glorious opportunity to ring a chestnut bell, but he didn't. Instead he thought for a moment and replied:

"Well—er—I think so, with one exception."

"Ah! And what may the exception be, sir?"

"I don't think I could be so infernally stingy with the gas."—Denver Times.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadsworth, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—Meneius.

It appears now that Senator Mason of Illinois favors such a project, and will stand sponsor for it.

The rank which he holds in the Senate as chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, Mr. Mason commands attention by the announcement that he favors government ownership of the telegraphs as part of the postal system.

The question of the purchase of the Western Union and Postal lines has been recommended to his attention. It is understood that Mr. Mason is preparing a bill to provide for the issuance of bonds by the government, bearing 2 to 2½ per cent interest, for twenty-five years, to pay for the property of the existing companies.

The service is to be extended to all postoffices gradually, with a reduction in rates. A sinking fund from the earnings of the lines is to be created for the payment of the bonds. The United States postal telegraph bonds can be used by national banks for a deposit in the treasury as a basis for calculation.

Senator Mason is not meeting with any very enthusiastic support from the Republican members. The composition of the Senate committee on postoffices and post roads is such that the Illinois Senator will have difficulty in securing a favorable report upon any peculiar legislation. The Senators selected with the object of holding them in check are Lodge of Massachusetts, Beveridge of Indiana and Dillingham of Vermont.

Told in a Few Lines.

The Pennsylvania bond of pardons has committed to life imprisonment the death sentence of William Fairfax.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Gordon were burned to death at their residence four miles northeast of Littlefield, Minn.

Michael Murphy was fatally wounded at Butte, Mont. He refused to give any information about the shooting.

William Myers, the biggest merchant in Mills County, Texas, has filed an assignment, with liabilities of \$140,000. Bad roads the cause.

Consul Lane, at Smyrna, has called the State Department that the bulhonic plague had broken out at that point.

The clothing firm of Spitz Bros. & Mork was the principal loser by a fire in the Summer street block at Boston.

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A search is being made for William Jackson, a native of Morristown, N. J., who has been lost \$10,000 by his wife.

According to the figures of the census bureau the value of cotton manufactures in the United States in 1900 was \$336,074,882, a gain of 25 per cent over 1890.

### CANAL BILL PASSES.

HOUSE ADOPTS THE HEPBURN WATERWAY MEASURE.

Party Lines Obliterated in First Ballot on Nicaragua Message—One Republican and One Democrat Oppose the Project—Panama Route Rejected.

By the extraordinary record vote of 309 to 2 the House of Representatives Thursday afternoon passed the Nicaragua canal bill without any amendment except that suggested by the committee. Every effort to introduce the Panama canal scheme as a factor regarding transit through the isthmus was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, who has opposed the Nicaragua canal bill because he believes the proposition of the Panama company should be thoroughly investigated, moved to recommit the Nicaragua bill to the committee with instructions to report a new measure giving the President authority to decide upon the route.

Mr. Cannon's motion was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 200 to 41. He could not even secure enough to have the yeas and nays taken, and in fact, the only record vote was on the final passage of the bill. On this even Mr. Cannon voted in the affirmative.

Party lines were absolutely obliterated and the spectacle was presented of a great national undertaking involving the expenditure of more than a hundred million dollars, being passed through the House with a unanimous chorus of affirmative votes.

Not even under the stimulus of the war excitement did the House show any partiality to such an extent. The two votes in the negative were cast by one Republican and one Democrat, Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota and Mr. Lassiter of Virginia. The House was suspicious of all amendments and voted them all down with the regularity of clockwork.

The vote on the original proposition for the Panama canal was 170 to 102. Friends of the Nicaragua canal took the ground early in the fight that all amendments must be considered as hostile to the main purpose of the canal. It was felt that if the proposals of the Panama company should prove to be made in good faith and if satisfactory treaty arrangements can be made with Colombia, through which the Panama canal would pass, there would be abundance of time while the bill is still in the Senate to adapt it to the purposes of the Panama route if that should be deemed desirable. There is scarcely any doubt that the canal bill will pass the Senate, although it is likely that there will be considerable delay to permit of an examination of the status of the Panama canal project.

The Hepburn bill as passed authorizes the President to acquire the necessary territory from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua through which to build a canal sufficient to accommodate ships of the greatest tonnage from a point near Georgetown on the Caribbean sea to Lake Nicaragua to Porto on the Pacific ocean. He is given authority to use as much money as may be necessary to acquire the necessary concessions. When control over the territory has been obtained the Secretary of War is directed to construct the canal. The sum of \$100,000,000 is appropriated to begin the work, and the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of the work, the limit of cost of which is fixed at \$150,000,000.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Senator Mason Proposes to Make Them Part of the Postal System.

There is an unusual amount of talk in Washington concerning government ownership of telegraph lines. It has been

announced that the administration favors legislative action tending toward such a result, and that the selection of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin as Postmaster General was a step in that direction, as he was understood to favor government ownership.

Mr. Payne's friends deny that he is committed to the scheme.

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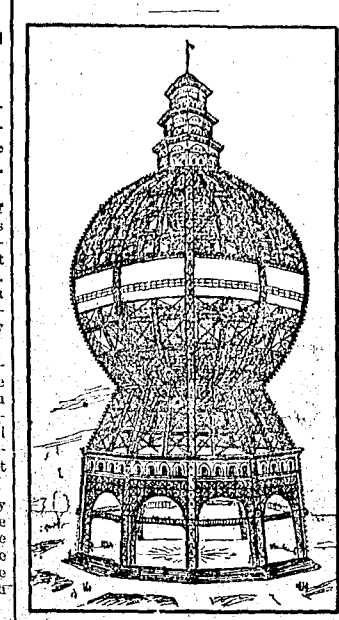
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### GIGANTIC GLOBE FOR THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.



GREAT PRIDE GLOBE

The Pride aerial globe, which will be to the World's Fair at St. Louis what the Ferris wheel was to Chicago and the Eiffel tower to Paris, will be the largest structure in the world and will remain a permanent attraction in St. Louis after the close of the exposition in 1903. It is to be a great observation globe of steel, which will tower 700 feet above the ground, with observation towers 100 feet high. Hanging or suspended gardens, high up in air, cafes, music halls, palm gardens and various other devices for social amusement will be provided for. A great coliseum for conventions will be part of the structure. From the top of this giant steel building, to be reached by sixteen rapid elevators, the city, the great sweep of the Mississippi and the surrounding romantic rural scenery can be seen for thirty miles around. The company organized to exploit Architect Friede's idea consists of some of the wealthiest men in St. Louis, and the globe will cost when finished in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

### FUNSTON HOME ON SICK LEAVE.

General Who Captured Aguinaldo Arrives at San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. Fred Funston, the Kansan who won distinction by capturing Aguinaldo, arrived at San Francisco Thursday afternoon on the transport Warren after two months' sick leave of absence.

Gen. Funston, who underwent an operation for appendicitis in Manila, is still suffering from the disease and another operation will be necessary. During the



BRIG. GEN. FUNSTON.

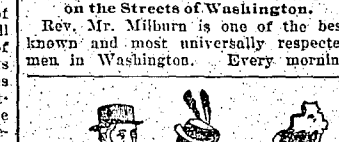
general's absence in the Philippines a son and heir was born to him at Ocala, Cal., where Mrs. Funston is now staying.

Gen. Funston's plans for his leave have not been made. He said that they largely rest with his wife. He was glad to hear of her good health, and he wishes to take a trip to Kansas as soon as he is able to travel after undergoing another operation.

### SENATE'S BLIND CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Mr. Williams a Familiar Figure on the Streets of Washington.

Rev. Mr. Williams is one of the best known and most universally respected men in Washington. Every morning



ON THE WAY TO THE CAPITOL.

while Congress is in session he can be seen on the streets just before the Senate is called to order. He usually is accompanied by his two daughters.

### CUPID IN ROLE OF SHYLOCK.

Demand \$100.00 for Each Pound of Flesh and Is Awarded \$50.

A Chicago jury granted \$50.00 damages in the breach of promise case of Lizzie Miller against Henry Hueuing. Miss Miller sued for \$5,000 damages, and as proof that she was entitled to the same declared she lost thirty pounds in weight during the few weeks following Hueuing's marriage to another woman. For this reason the case has been known as the "Shylock" case.

Miss Miller took the stand and emphatically contradicted Hueuing's chief defense—that her alleged dislike of domestic responsibilities was the cause of his refusal to marry her. She said she had never made the statements attributed to her.

The verdict gives but \$50 for each pound of flesh lost.

### A German Colony for Oklahoma.

It is reported that 10,000 acres of land have been purchased in Oklahoma, upon which a German colony of 1,000 families will soon be settled. Colorado papers ask for the same class of settlers for their State, which would be taken as a compliment for the Germans already settled in that part of the country.

### WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds and Catarrhal Diseases.

Catarrh is an old cold. Even the strongest and most robust are liable to catch cold during the winter months. A cold, if neglected, is almost certain to cause catarrh of the head, which rapidly spreads through the system, setting up catarrh of the throat, lungs, stomach or pelvic organs. What a host of winter ailments would be prevented by a preventive as well as a cure for colds.

Peruna is such a remedy. If taken at the first symptom of catching cold it checks the catarrhal condition before it becomes established and makes impossible a spread of the disease. Should the cold be neglected and result in catarrh, Peruna will cure, but it will take much longer and will result in much unnecessary suffering.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



MISS NELLIE CROW.

Mrs. Geo. Kabb, Hot Springs, Ark., writes: "Systemic catarrh has troubled me for nine years. I read in the papers of the cures effected by the use of Peruna, and I decided to give it a trial. I had tried many good doctors but without avail. I took two bottles of Peruna and felt so much improved that I kept on taking it until I had used twelve bottles, and am now completely cured of the dread disease."

Miss Nellie Crow, No. 1114 Edith place, Memphis, Tenn., writes: "I was cured from a chronic case of catarrh of the head, I am only too glad to recommend Peruna. I have had more or less catarrh ever since I can remember, and have tried numerous remedies and doctors' prescriptions, and while some things would help me for the time being, it is to Peruna that I owe a perfect cure. It was recommended to me by a friend who had been cured through its use, so I gave it a trial and it not only cured the catarrh but toned up the entire system."

### FOUND AMERICANS BUYING LAND AT SASKATCHEWAN, WESTERN CANADA.

A Michigan Farmer Visits Saskatchewan and Is Well Pleased.

Mr. S. K. Lent was a delegate sent from the farmers of Allegan County, Michigan, to Western Canada to report on the prospects for successful settlement. His report is as follows: I went from Winnipeg to Edmonton, thence eastward, and found the country to be a rich, black loam, varying from twelve inches to three feet deep; the crops are simply something enormous: wheat, and oats by actual measurement often standing five feet in height. I have been a farmer for forty years, and consider myself a fair judge of the yield of grain, and I saw wheat that would yield 50 bushels per acre, and oats that would yield 100 bushels per acre; not one alone, but a good many. As for root crops, and garden truck, in no country have I ever seen anything equal for all kinds except corn and tomatoes; the nights being too cool for these to ripen well. As a stock country it has no equal. East of Edmonton, on the head waters of the Vermilion river, I saw hay meadows containing from 10 to 100 acres, the grass standing 4 feet high, and would often cut three or four tons to the acre. From Edmonton I passed through some fine locations, namely, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe and other points.

From Macleod I went to Regina, thence to Prince Albert, 247 miles north of the main line. For the first fifty miles is fine farming country, but the next hundred miles is more of a stock country. Then at Saskatoon, Rosthern and Duck Lake I found some very fine farming country, so good that I found a party of Americans from Minnesota buying land, for there are one party buying twelve sections, and the other twenty sections of land for themselves, which they proposed to improve at once.

I have traveled over twenty-three different States and territories in our Union, and never in any other time have I seen such magnificent crops and especially as fine a stock country.

### Washington as a Business Man.

The fame of George Washington as soldier and President has thrown into the shade the business end of his career, and we have almost forgotten that he was immensely clever at a horse trade. But for the Revolution he would have made his mark in the transportation business. Of course he never thought of a railroad, but he suggested the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and was the first President of the company that undertook the project. He also had his eye on the Mohawk Valley, and would have dug the Erie canal if our ancestors had not required his services in the matter of casting off the British yoke.

### An Important Discovery.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12.—A sensational statement is made by Mr. Benjamin Major whose home is at the corner of Jane and Hurstville avenue, this city.

Mr. Major says that he has found a remedy which will positively cure all Kidney and Bladder troubles. He suffered for a long time with these diseases in the most painful form, and during his illness experimented with a great many medicines without getting any relief. Finally he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and to his great joy was cured



## NEW YEAR.

I welcome thee, New Year! Look!  
opened-armed I wait.  
Thy footsteps drawing near, thy hand  
upon the gate;  
O, swiftly haste, by river, plain and  
mead!  
My trust in thee is placed and for thy  
grace I plead.

I welcomed thee, New Year, with eyes  
o'er full of love;  
'Twas God who sent thee here from  
radiant worlds above;  
'Tis God whose voice shall sound and  
call thee home at last;  
On good or barren ground thy seed-  
ling moments cast.

I welcome thee, New Year, by heart  
and hand and voice;  
Without one doubt or fear I meet thee  
and rejoice  
With holy will and might with potent  
wisdom rise;  
Since thou canst never right, take  
all the keys of life.

—Dalla Mitchell, in Minneapolis  
Housekeeper.

## Mr. Rooterby's Resolution.

### A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

Mr. Rooterby was a jack.  
That was what everybody said, and  
of course, what everybody says is  
true, whether it is or not.

Nor was Mr. Rooterby a Jack be-  
cause his first name was John, and  
all Johns are by the rule of dimini-  
tives Jacks.

Not at all. Mr. Rooterby was a jack  
because his ears were abnormal, and  
he showed other signs of an ineradic-  
able stupidity.

"Behn as you air the best boarder  
I've got, ever did have, or expect to  
have," remarked his landlady many  
times during the years he had been  
occupying her second-floor front. "I  
won't say as how you air a plum sily-  
Mr. Rooterby, but I'd be most sure to  
if you wasn't the kid of a gent you air  
in every other respect. Indeed, I  
would, Mr. Rooterby, and the good  
knows I ain't the woman to de-  
prive a man of his just deserts, seen  
that my poor, dead husband was one  
of the Lord's chosen. I don't care if  
people did say I had to keep boarders  
so's we wouldn't starve to death or go  
on the county."

Some of the boarders were much  
more emphatic in their remarks than  
was the landlady.  
"If Rooterby," said the prominent  
politician who sat across the table  
from him, "wasn't such an infernal  
fool, he would have married a rich  
woman long ago, and been a member  
of congress from this district. He  
would have also had a comfortable  
home instead of plugging away in a  
beastly old boarding house. If I  
had his chances for about seven min-  
utes you bet I'd corner the conven-  
tion and get the nomination or break  
a bank in the attempt."

So it would appear that Mr. Root-  
erby was a jack, or a sily old fool,  
with the accent on the profane penul-  
timate, all on account of his persistent  
celibacy.

Let us examine into the testimony  
against Mr. Rooterby. A man of 50,  
so well preserved that he didn't look  
it by ten years; a man of affairs and  
a comfortable competence; a man of  
good habits and good family; a  
man of domestic tastes and somewhat  
sedentary life; a man of some per-  
sonal pulchritude and of excellent  
education; a man considerably above  
the average in all that makes a man  
worthy of the name, except in respect  
of the persistent celibacy referred to  
above.

This being a fair presentation of the  
testimony in the case of public opinion  
against Rooterby, the jury will re-  
turn a prompt verdict to the effect  
that Mr. Rooterby is guilty with evi-  
dent malice aforethought prepen-  
sation.

"I vow," said Mr. Rooterby, solemn-  
ly, in the presence of witnesses, "that  
I wouldn't propose marriage to any  
woman on earth. What the dickens?"

Mr. Rooterby was a hearty and  
could not be too emphatic. "I don't  
want a wife, I'd like to know? Here I  
am past 40 years of age." Mr. Root-  
erby was just a shade sensitive on the  
subject of age, and still didn't want  
to appear silly about it—"living serenely  
and comfortably, with nothing to  
disturb me and no one to question  
my movements or my motives. What  
I have is my own, and it is not con-  
stantly undergoing a process of drain-  
age to meet the extravagance of peo-  
ple for whom I would be to a large  
extent responsible."

In fact I am  
monarch of all I survey, as a bache-  
lor, and if I were a married man,  
there's no telling what kind of old  
slave to a woman's follies and fan-  
cies I might be called on to be. There-  
fore, when I am perfectly satisfied and  
as happy as a man can be in this vale  
of tears, what in thunder is the use  
of trying to change the conditions?"

What a stereotyped old argument it  
is, truly, and yet it serves its purpose  
finely, and is an armor of defense be-  
hind which more bachelors hide than  
any other, perhaps, unless poverty be  
considered as one.

At Christmas Mr. Rooterby had  
given the pretty typewriter in his  
employ for two or three years a pre-  
sent of a handsome street gown, and  
for Mr. Rooterby was practical, and  
she had needed it so badly that when  
she told the cashier about it the tears  
came into her eyes, and she said she  
thought it such a pity so dear and  
good a man as Mr. Rooterby did not  
have a wife, and a home and children,  
and all those happinesses which go  
with matrimony, and there was some-  
thing in the typewriter's tone that  
made the cashier wonder what Mr.  
Rooterby had been saying to her any-  
how.

The cashier and the typewriter were  
the only occupants of the office ex-  
cept Mr. Rooterby, and it was not  
surprising that the cashier should  
wonder what Mr. Rooterby had been  
saying to the typewriter, seeing that  
he (the cashier) had been saying a  
great deal of importance to her him-  
self, and with some hopes of success,  
unless distracting obstacles were  
thrown in his path, and Mr. Rooterby  
was a distracting obstacle, beyond  
 peradventure.

Nor did the fact that he had pre-  
sented a fine suit or clothes to the

cashier as a Christmas souvenir make  
it any clearer in the cashier's mind  
why he had a right to be saying things  
to the typewriter when he (the  
cashier) was in the office with her  
three hours to Mr. Rooterby's one,  
and thought more of her in a minute  
than any other man thought of her  
in seven years by the watch.

"All I've got to say is," responded  
the cashier to the typewriter, when  
she spoke to him about the watri-  
monializing of Mr. Rooterby, "all I've  
got to say is that he ought to have  
been married twenty-five years ago  
and got out of the way."

Which seemed so bitter and unkind  
that the sweet little typewriter open-  
ed her blue eyes in surprise and ejac-  
ulated in almost a tone of horror:  
"Why, Charley, how can you say that?"

After that the life of the cashier  
began to grow narrow, and he never  
saw Mr. Rooterby come into the office  
that he didn't begin to think of those  
mysterious moths in the Rue Morgue,  
which Poe tells of, and wonder  
what was the price of man-eating mon-  
keys and how long it would take him  
to teach one to climb up to Mr. Root-  
erby's window and eliminate Mr.  
Rooterby from the emotional problem  
which was slowly but surely undir-  
mining the mental equilibrium of the  
cashier.

Mr. Rooterby unconscious of what  
was surging and throbbing in the  
bosom of his cashier, grew more po-  
lite, if that was possible, to the type-  
writer day by day, and by the time  
he seemed to be so gentle, when before,  
while he was always courteous itself,  
he was lacking in that ineffable gen-  
tleness which comes only from the  
heart of hearts. In other words, Mr.  
Rooterby impressed the cashier as a  
man deeply and dangerously in love.

Strange that the cashier should be  
so discerning, for no one else noticed  
that Mr. Rooterby was other than his  
old self.

Yet he was, and the typewriter knew  
something that few others knew.  
Certainly the cashier did not know it,  
for his manner would have been very  
different had he known.

The typewriter, who was nineteen,  
lived in the same boarding house that  
sheltered Mr. Rooterby, notwithstanding  
the cashier had done all in his  
power to have her move to some other  
and with her there lived her mother,  
a widow not yet 40, and so young and  
pretty as easily to pass as her daugh-  
ter's sister. The women were con-  
fident, and all the typewriter knew  
of the mother knew. Under the circum-  
stances what other results could have  
been expected than that Mr. Rooterby  
was looked upon with favor?

Mr. Rooterby, he would have  
laughed to scorn so much as a vague  
hint that he was gradually succumb-  
ing to the mysterious power of the  
feminine over the masculine destiny.

It was New Year's eve. The cashier  
was calling on the typewriter, or  
rather, they had joined the "watch  
meeting" at the boarding house after  
the theater, and the cashier was com-  
paratively happy, for Mr. Rooterby  
was devoting himself to the mother,  
quite to the neglect of the daughter,  
and the daughter seemed to be com-  
paratively happy in the company of  
the cashier. There was a sound of  
revelry by night, and all the boarding  
house had gathered then, its beauty  
and its chivalry, and they had a val-  
dalla kind of a vassal until the clock  
struck 12, when the festivities ended,  
and each member of the company, be-  
fore departing, was called on to make  
one resolution for the year just usher-  
ed in.

Mr. Rooterby popped up first.  
"Excuse my haste," he said, "but I  
want to resolve right now and here  
that I will not propose marriage to  
any woman on earth, just to show  
you folks who are everlastingly chaf-  
ing me that I mean business for this  
new year at the same old stand."

This was received with great ap-  
plause, and the cashier glanced  
stealthily at the typewriter as if to  
assure himself that she was safe for  
another year, anyway. And the type-  
writer caught him in the act.

"Then with a resolution to the credit  
of each one they said 'good night,'  
and in an hour the lights were put  
out and the house was still.

It was one o'clock the dead hour  
of night.

At three, came a terrific banging on  
Mr. Rooterby's door, accompanied by  
a scream, and Mr. Rooterby, before  
he was wide-awake was out in the  
hall in his dressing gown.

It was the typewriter in a cloud of  
white and the hall full of smoke, and  
people below banging doors and shout-  
ing and a fire bell clanging around the  
corner.

"Mamma," she gasped and down she  
went in a faint just as the cashier  
dashed in from his house in the next  
block, and Mr. Rooterby, dropping her  
in the most uronomic fashion, flew  
up to the fourth floor where the widow  
and her daughter occupied the  
front rooms.

There he found her just coming out  
of a faint, and as she caught her scat-  
tered wits, for the widow was a woman  
of rare sense and presence of  
mind after the first shock, she grabbed  
his outstretched hand and groped  
her way with him to the head of the  
stairs. A tongue of flame met them  
at that point, and for an instant Mr.  
Rooterby's heart failed him. He  
knew there was no fire escape at the  
front of the house, and access to the  
back was cut off by the fire which  
had taken possession of the stairway.

But the widow was in no wise daunt-  
ed.

"Come," she said, "I have a rope es-  
cape in my room. We can go down by  
that. I had it built for two."

Mr. Rooterby had told her at first  
that her daughter was safe on the  
floor below.

The flames were yet some distance  
from the front windows, with a door  
shut between them and the outer air  
and in a second Mr. Rooterby had se-  
cured the rope's end to the window  
and had adjusted the widow and him-  
self for the more or less perilous trip  
to safety.

Whoever's make the fire escape was  
it was a most excellent one, and be-  
fore Mr. Rooterby had got to the sec-  
ond story window he was perfectly at  
home in controlling the thing and he  
stopped it twenty feet from the ground.

The widow, who was dangling below  
him, gave a nervous start, fearing  
some accident.

"What is it, Mr. Rooterby?" she in-  
quired.  
"My dear madam," replied Mr.  
Rooterby, with as much feeling as the  
circumstances would permit, "will you  
be my wife?"

"Who, what do you mean?" gasped  
the widow, almost losing her balance  
at the unexpectedness of it.

"I mean will you marry me, of  
course. How else could you be my  
wife?"

This was a poser.  
"But your resolution, Mr. Root-  
erby?" replied the widow, looking up  
at him as shyly as she could, considering  
her position.

"What resolution?" inquired Mr.  
Rooterby.

"Why the one you made when the  
New Year came in, that you wouldn't  
marry any woman on earth."

Mr. Rooterby was stumped but for  
an instant only.

"That doesn't apply here at all,"  
he said confidently. "You are not on  
earth, and you never will be 'If you  
don't accept me right now, for I have  
wasted time enough, and the thought  
a few minutes ago that I was going  
to lose you in that frightful blaze—"

The widow had recovered her senses  
again.

"Mr. Rooterby," she interrupted,  
with some degree of asperity, "don't  
you see what a spectacle you are  
making of yourself? I'm willing to  
do anything to get down from this."

And it was even a more ridiculous  
spectacle five minutes later, when Mr.  
Rooterby, after a dressing gown, with  
his arms around the widow in a flur-  
ried wrapper, met the cashier in an  
overcoat and boots holding fast  
to the typewriter in something white,  
and the firemen trying to turn the  
hose on all of them.

Fully insured, and what a happy New  
Year it was to the cashier.—New York  
Sun.

Teaching Her a Lesson.  
"I think," said the old lady,  
"that you will find work right around  
the corner there."

"Madame," said Sauntering Sam, "I  
was born and bred in Boston. I am  
sorry that you used those words. Care-  
lessness in the use of our sacred lan-  
guage is to me far more distressing  
than hunger."

"What do you mean?" she deman-  
ded, with considerable spirit, for she  
had once been a school teacher, and  
prided herself on her parts of speech.

"That little word 'will,'" he replied.  
"Ah, how often it is misused! Have  
you ever heard of the lady who fell  
from the steamship and called 'Help!'  
Help?"

"I don't remember it," she answered.  
"Well," he went on, "this poor wo-  
man fell into the water, having neg-  
lected to inform herself concerning  
the proper use of the words 'will' and  
'shall.' It happened that no heroes  
were on deck when she went over-  
board, therefore her appeals for help  
were made in vain. 'Help! Help!'  
Help! she shouted, but no one went  
to her assistance, and in despair she  
cried: 'Nobody shall help me; I will  
drown! What she meant, of course,  
was, 'Nobody will help me; I shall  
drown!' You see what a difference  
the transposition of those two small  
words makes!"

"But I don't know what that has  
to do with me," the lady said.  
"Alas!" he almost sobbed; "alas!  
alas! Why will people who are other-  
wise fairly intelligent make such woe-  
ful assaults upon our beloved Eng-  
lish? You said, 'I think you will  
find work around the corner.' Marry  
the misuse of the word 'will.' If  
you had said, 'I think you may (or  
might) find work around—'"

But she let the dog out just then,  
and the lecture was off.—Chicago Rec-  
ord-Herald.

He Caught the Princess.  
An entertaining story comes from  
the French Alps of Dauphiny, relating  
the futile efforts of the Princess of  
Croy, who desired to enter the mon-  
astery of the Grande-Chartreuse, a habi-  
tation from which women visitors are  
rigidly excluded.

The story runs that the princess  
dressed herself in boys' clothes, and  
accompanied her husband to the insti-  
tution. The gates were opened to  
them, and the Princess, wearing a  
father superior, with a fine to the  
effect that he was accompanied by a  
friend.

Just as they were about to make the  
round of the building, the word was  
received that the father would like  
to see the prince and "his friend."

Going upstairs, they were received  
by the smiling monk, who cordially  
invited them to join him in an appet-  
izing luncheon. The princess endeav-  
ored to make the best of the situation,  
but she was not put any more at ease  
by the fact that the monk kept gaz-  
ing sharply at her.

At last she exclaimed, suddenly,  
"Catch your man!" at the same  
time throwing her a large pea. The  
princess was startled and threw  
completely off her guard, made a femi-  
nine motion to grab her skirt, the  
absence of which she overlooked in  
her confusion.

"I beg your pardon, madame, but  
ladies are not allowed in the monas-  
tery. I must ask you to wait outside  
until the prince has finished his in-  
spection."

And outside she had to go, the re-  
verend father bowing her from the  
room with most elaborate politeness.  
—Youth's Companion.

The Bank of England.  
The Bank of England is a prosperous  
institution, with a capital of over \$750,  
000,000 and a surplus of about \$16,950,  
000, yet the governor receives a salary  
of only \$10,000 a year. The pay of its  
twenty-four directors is \$2,500 each per  
annum. The bank is a vast building,  
one-story high and perfectly isolated.  
There is not a window to be seen in  
its walls. The offices are lighted from  
the roof or from the nine inner courts  
and garden. At night a detachment  
of Foot Guards, commanded by a cap-  
tain watches over the safety of the  
"Old Lady of Threadneedle street."

During the day the private watchmen  
of the company itself suffice to main-  
tain order. The bank is entrusted by  
the treasury with the arrangement  
for the interest on the national debt,  
consols, annuities, etc., and receives  
from the government as payment for  
its services about \$1,200,000.

It doesn't pay a girl to have too  
many strings to her bow.

## WINNING AN EDUCATION.

### HOW GIRLS MAKE THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

Many a Girl Has a Positive Inspira-  
tion Towards Helping Herself—  
Is an Absolute Prerequisite to the  
Student Working Her Way.

Many an ambitious girl is forced  
to take her place in college with  
money she can muster for her own  
resources, and perhaps a partial loan.  
Then, if she is gifted with good  
health and a brave attitude towards  
life," she can help herself financially  
by following some of the ways and  
means which have been proved suc-  
cessful. "A woman has power to ac-  
complish the impossible, and she  
should never fear to undertake it."

It has been boldly said. It is true that  
for the ready, facile young woman,  
gifted with the intuition accorded to  
her sex, "doors are open, ways are  
made." Many a college girl has a  
positive inspiration towards helping  
herself.

Among the ways and means which  
have been proved successful in one  
or another woman's college are mend-  
ing, for one's more fortunate neigh-  
bors, making menu cards, drawing  
posters, valentines, Christmas and  
Easter cards, taking agencies for  
fountain-pens, books, athletic supplies,  
etc., doing amateur photography,  
making a variety of candies, carrying  
on a laundry or restaurant, or col-  
lecting specimens for scientific pur-  
poses.

Tutoring and clerical work are ex-  
cellent but invariably over-crowded  
avenues of self-help. In colleges  
where student-tutoring is allowed, a  
good income can be made by the stu-  
dent who, carrying her own work  
easily, tutors delinquent members of  
the college at seventy-five cents or  
\$1 an hour. Knowledge of stenog-  
raphy, together with a typewriting  
machine or good penmanship, will  
almost universally help a student to  
help herself. For both tutoring and  
clerical work, however, the best op-  
portunities are to be found in the co-  
educational institutions, such as Ober-  
lin, Michigan University, and Cornell.

For self-aided reasons, the more  
mature a student is on entering col-  
lege the better her chance to aid her-  
self. Stopping out for a year or  
two after the freshman or sophomore  
year to teach or otherwise earn  
money for the college course, is  
sometimes a wise plan. At Colum-  
bia University, Washington, D. C., it  
is possible to take two or three  
courses a year in evening classes, and  
while earning money by some daily  
employment, in time obtain one's de-  
gree. Chicago University terms of  
six weeks, with their "minor" courses  
and twelve weeks' "major courses,"  
afford wide opportunities for college  
work; and Chicago University is re-  
nowned for its cordial attitude to-  
wards the self-helping student.

Health is an absolute prerequisite  
to the student who is working her  
way through college. Just because  
she is conscientious and indefatigable,  
the college woman needs to pay all  
the more attention to the laws of phys-  
ical well-being, particularly if she is  
carrying outside work. Intellectual  
labor, in itself, wisely directed, is  
never a cause of ill health, it is  
when at the outset are sound in body  
and mind. It is lamentably true that  
the health of college women suffers  
more than that of college men. Causes  
of overwork and nervous prostration  
are by no means infrequent in wo-  
men's colleges. One of the New Eng-  
land colleges holds the record of a  
student who tutored for eight hours a  
week during college terms in addition  
to her own work, taught during the  
summer vacations, and finally broke  
down completely within a few  
weeks of obtaining her degree. But  
this is an extreme case, and the in-  
creasing demands on the side of phys-  
ical training and rigid regime are  
hopeful signs.

"The question is often asked: 'Does  
a young woman suffer social ostracism  
because of working to help her-  
self?' Emphatically, 'No.' Poverty  
of genial friendliness, poverty of  
warmheartedness, poverty of brains,  
may be condemned; pecuniary pov-  
erty never. Very wealthy girls do  
not yet go to college in great num-  
bers, and the few who do show by  
the mere fact of being there that other  
things than purse strings or a lack of  
them are their concern. Smith is  
said to be the college in particular  
where girls of large means are to be  
found; and the generosity which  
stamps the prevailing attitude of suc-  
cess towards those poorer than them-  
selves in this world's goods is happily  
found there.

But above all, a girl working her  
way through college must not become  
"grind." She will be unpopular among  
all the students. A "grind" is  
not interesting socially, and is gen-  
erally left alone—not, however, be-  
cause she is "poor" would this hap-  
pen.

A college woman naturally wants  
to feel herself in touch with all the  
pleasant social side of college life,  
to subscribe to concert and lecture fund,  
share in society privileges, meet col-  
lege settlement dues, have occasional  
spreads with her friends, and in short,  
"be in things" generally. To the stu-  
dent who has to make \$500 do for her  
what \$700 or \$800 do for many an-  
other, the following rule, formulated  
by one who had tried and proved it,  
will apply: "First pay as you go, and  
have very little money in the bank;  
you carry about with you; second,  
never forget that you cannot afford  
what many girls can, and never hesi-  
tate to say so; and third, make up  
your mind to enjoy life, even if your  
money economize." The same woman  
adds: "A girl can go through college  
on \$500 a year (\$400 being the average  
cost of board and tuition), but she  
will never succeed in doing this unless  
she has to."

Energy will accomplish almost  
everything in this world. Both evi-  
dence and experience prove that a  
young woman can make her own way  
through college, though it is obviously  
less easy for her, in some respects  
than for a young man. Her most  
practical method of procedure is to  
seek as much help as possible from  
scholarship, student aid funds, or  
generous friends, at the start, then  
having at command the best of her  
equipment, through previous knowl-  
edge of teaching, stenography, type-

writing, bookkeeping, or any business  
experience, keep her eyes open to the  
opportunities likely to be found—and  
keep her mind open to the fact that  
the perfect performance of mental  
work demands a sufficiency of bodily  
exercise.—Edith A. Swyer in the  
Springfield Republican.

### A LIFE SAVED AS BY MAGIC.

#### An Old Adirondack Guide Tells of a Remarkable Escape From Freezing.

The Adirondack guide who wants to  
retain his patrons year after year  
must know how to tell good stories  
around the camp fire, as well as how  
to guide the greenhorn through the  
pathless woods. A grizzled veteran  
of the forest who had charge of a mixed  
party of New York City men and  
women last August had well night ex-  
hausted his store of "strictly true"  
anecdotes, and one night was forced  
to draw upon his imagination to sup-  
ply the constant demand.

"I remember well," said he, "years  
ago, when I was a young fellow and  
before I had learned enough about  
the woods to set up as a guide, that  
I got lost in the forest. Darkness  
came on while I was still trying to re-  
discover the trail, and as the cold was  
severe, I decided to camp for the night  
before I became exhausted. To my  
horror, I discovered upon searching  
my pockets that I had not a single  
match left with which to light a fire.  
It had been raining all day, and the  
fallen wood was soaked, so that it was  
impossible for me to rub two pieces of  
dry wood together, as the Indians do,  
till they take fire, even if I knew how,  
which I didn't."

"For the second time I searched all  
my pockets and even carefully exam-  
ined the lining of my coat and waist-  
coat in the hope that some stray  
match might have lodged there; but  
all in vain. I did find, however, a  
small sheet of dry paper. As I drew  
it forth I felt that my life was saved,  
for, though I had no match, I had  
thought of a way to set fire to the pa-  
per."

"Hastily constructing a pile of the  
driest wood and twigs that I could  
find, I knelt before it, with the paper  
in my hand, carefully screened from  
the wind with my body. Seizing then  
a stout and knotty oak stick, like a  
policeman's club, I struck myself a  
violent blow over the head with it.  
Immediately a multitude of 'bright  
sparks' danced before my eyes. In-  
stantly I passed the paper cautiously  
back and forth among the sparks. To  
my joy several 'settled' upon it. I  
fanned them gently with my breath.  
The paper became ignited. Plunging  
it among the twigs I soon had the joy-  
ful satisfaction of seeing a tiny  
crackling flame kindle there."

"I was saved! The rest was easy.  
A splendid bonfire soon lit up the  
gloom of the surrounding forest. As I  
bound up a long scalp wound on the  
back of my aching head, I thanked my  
lucky stars for the clever expedient  
which had occurred to me only in the  
nick of time."—New York Tribune.

### SALT AND PEPPER.

#### Many Think They are Only of Value in Seasoning Food.

Salt and pepper, so generally consid-  
ered, are of value in bringing out the  
flavor of the food to which they are  
added. That they have any value from  
a health standpoint is not so gener-  
ally recognized. You may know that  
a lump of salt is good for a horse, but  
you do not stop to consider how im-  
portant salt is for your own well-being.  
In eastern countries the condiments,  
such as pepper, are used to profusion  
in all foods. Gastric troubles com-  
mon enough in other countries are  
conspicuously absent, and the free use  
of pepper has much to do with that  
fact. Salt and pepper work against  
fermentation. When the stomach is  
out of order, or, as the common say-  
ing is, upset, it is in a state of fer-  
mentation.

A certain very wise physician who  
has advanced to the point where drugs  
seem the unimportant thing and com-  
mon sense the important in making  
the sick well, is advocating the use  
of pepper and salt even in a glass of  
milk. It improves the flavor to a re-  
markable degree, a fact you can prove  
to your own satisfaction by taking  
two glasses of milk—one in its origi-  
nal simplicity, the other changed by the  
addition of a pinch of salt and a dash  
of pepper; then sip a little of each.

The chances are that you will prefer  
the seasoned milk. Besides improving  
the flavor and overcoming the tenden-  
cy toward fermentation, the pepper  
will practically disable any microbes  
that may be floating in the fluids, thus  
the gastric juices will perform their  
perfect work of changing microbes to  
food.

One of the best remedies for a dis-  
turbed digestion is hot water, to which  
has been added salt and paprika. If  
taken a full hour and a half before  
breakfast a cupful of this very palat-  
able drink will completely cleanse the  
stomach and leave it in good condi-  
tion. Out of one hundred persons se-  
lected at random it is no exaggeration  
to say that eighty eat too much, and  
also that these same eighty fall of  
proper mastication. Weakened diges-  
tions are, of course, the direct result  
of overeating and insufficient mastication,  
and weakened digestion means  
undigested systems. At the extremes  
of life, youth and old age, it is wis-  
dom to make the diet much the same.

A child's nourishment should be very  
simple; so in old age it should grow  
plainer and plainer.—Chicago Tribune.

### The First Canard.

Here is an explanation of the origin  
of the phrase "newsman canard." About  
fifty years ago a French jour-  
nalist contributed to the press an ex-  
periment of which he declared himself  
to have been the author. Twenty  
ducks were placed together, and one  
of them, having been cut up into small  
pieces, was gluttonously gobbled up  
by the other nineteen. Another bird  
was then sacrificed for the remainder,  
and so on, until one duck was left,  
which thus contained in his inside the  
nineteen! The story "look," and was  
copied into all the journals of Europe.  
It has now long since been forgot-  
ten, but the "canard" has remained  
as a title.

The thirty-four biggest estates in  
Great Britain average 153,000 acres  
apiece.

## THE RIFLE AND AX.

### What a Story They Can Tell of the De- velopment of the West.

The settlement of the West will al